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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 February 1984

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICA NOTED

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Alessandro Zanotelli: "The Russian Folksong"]

[Text] Black on White

The fact that NIGRIZIA is increasingly critical of the West had led more than one person to suspect that we are pro-Soviet or are simply Marxists. (The letters reaching us, and which we are publishing in COLLOQUI, give an example of this.) If we condemn the West, it is not because we think that Russia and Co. have clean hands. Quite the contrary! We do it because it is our duty as believers to condemn our corruption and our injustices, (our belief in God makes us demystify all others!) and the fact that our system merely renders us, who are rich, ever fatter and more obese, and the poor ever more emaciated. We feel it is our duty to place our finger in our wound because we genuinely wish to follow the Gospel of Jesus, which tells us that the only way to live as men is through sharing and solidarity, and not through piling up riches at the expense of the poor. It seems to us that this is the "glad tidings" of Christmas which we as believers are celebrating.

This emphasis on our system and on our faults certainly does not mean that the countries of the East, with Russia at their head, measure up. On the contrary, I might even say that never has Russian exploitation in Africa been so evident, so manifest, and so crude as today. It would suffice to turn one's attention to the Russian exploitation underway in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, the three bastions of Soviet imperialism in Africa. For example, in Angola the USSR has signed agreements with Luanda which I could readily qualify as "criminal," in order to secure payments for its assistance in arms and in men. Today the Russians are arriving in the seas off Angola with enormous fishing boats, equipped with the most sophisticated techniques, which literally rake the sea, removing not only the fish but also the plankton. The fish thus caught and deep-frozen is then transported to Russia where same are processed and canned, and then returned to Angola for resale. The Benguela population, for example, who until recently lived on fresh fish, now must either starve or live on half-spoiled fish purchased from the Russians.

In order to secure reimbursement for "fraternal assistance" (arms and soldiers) in Mozambique, the Russians take away entire boatloads of foodstuffs while the Mozambique population is starving (see the report on Mozambique by our

correspondent). The same can be said about Ethiopia, which is paying in food-stuffs for the Soviet presence while entire regions are suffering from a terrible famine. It is well known that Ethiopia is so tired of the Russians that it would rid itself of them at once if it were possible. To be sincere and objective, we do not see a great difference between the capitalist West and the Marxist East in the way of doing things. Western exploitation is carried out so well within the framework of a system of laws that we actually pass for benefactors (see in this number the article on cooperation), while Russian exploitation is of a singular crudeness. However, one must speak out against great international capital, more than the East or West, or Marxism or capitalism, that international capital which knows neither flag nor ideology. That is the real monster that sucks the blood of the earth's poor.

9772

CSO: 3428/4

FRENCH PRESENCE IN AFRICA ON THE DECLINE

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Jul 83 pp 34-35

[Text] The total number of French nationals residing in Africa is decreasing from year to year, and in 1982, as shown by figures published in last May's issue of LA VOIX DE FRANCE, monthly magazine of the Union of French Nationals Abroad, a new low of 13,153 was registered. The figures in the box on the next page show consular registrations. As registration is not obligatory, they are believed to be 5 to 10 percent lower than the actual figures. On the other hand, a significant number of those registered spend several months of each year in France.

This decrease has multiple causes, such as the economic crisis, Africanization, reduced need for private technical assistance and the insecurity predominant in one or another region or in certain large African cities, but the fluctuations in numbers vary according to the country. The decrease of 6,735 French nationals in the Ivory Coast in 1 year is no doubt attributable to the economic and financial difficulties faced by that country, and that of 6,016 in Algeria to the reduced demand for foreign experts and technicians, in conformance with the decisions taken by the authorities some time ago. The increase in the number of French nationals in the Congo, on the other hand, seems to be linked to the development of oil production and the rapid growth of investments last year, while the increase in Gabon almost certainly derives from the financial reform and economic recovery there and in Nigeria from the large size of contracts for equipment given to French companies. As all the experts agree that Africa's overall financial and economic situation will get worse, a further decrease in registrations in the continent as a whole can be foreseen for the end of this year.

At the beginning of 1983, the number of French nationals resident in Africa still represented more than one-fourth--26.8 percent exactly--of those living outside France, the figures being, respectively, 263,657 and 983,432; nearly 49 percent lived in Europe and a little more than 15 percent in the Americas. The most important French community is that in the Ivory Coast (38,599), despite the poor economic outlook, and, after that, those in Morocco (36,140) and Algeria (30,417). It is undeniably in Gabon that French nationals are most densely concentrated: 1 Frenchman for every 60 Gabonese and the ratio continues to grow. It should be noted that the number of French nationals in Libya, about whom a great deal was heard in October when they were



temporarily prevented from leaving Tripoli, stood at the end of last year, according to official figures, at 1,779. Also to be noted is the case of Chad, where 640 French nationals live, a number very substantially greater than the year before. They are located almost exclusively in N'Djamena and in the south. Finally, it is surprising to find the French community in Madagascar so relatively large--15,631 people--given that the country is so far away, has a socialist government and has also experienced serious economic and financial difficulties. It should be remembered, however, that, in Madagascar, as in northern Africa, there were real "colonists," i.e., Frenchmen who had established themselves there for life and were not, as was the case in Francophone black Africa in general, merely more-or-less temporary residents. On the other hand, in four African countries with which France has not had historic, economic or cultural links in the past, the number of its resident nationals is less than 100. These four are Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia and Somalia.

Ten years ago, in 1973, the total number of French nationals living abroad was 1,018,202, a figure very close to that for 1982 (1,029,566) but far larger than that for 1983 (983,432). In Africa at that time, there were 348,876 French nationals, so that, from then to now, there has been a decrease of 24.4 percent. The decreases in numbers are especially large in the cases of Algeria, Madagascar and Morocco. On the other hand, there have been substantial increases in the cases of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, where there has been, relatively, a veritable leap upwards, as well as in Cameroon.

It is interesting to compare these figures with the figures for foreigners in France. According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization in October, as of the end of 1982, 4,459,068 foreigners (including dependents) were resident in France. Foreigners in France are therefore 4 times as numerous as Frenchmen abroad. Comparison with the figures for earlier years must be made carefully, because, on the one hand, it has been possible to ascertain more exactly the number of foreign children under 16 years of age and, on the other, the status of illegal immigrants in France was regularized in 1981 and 1982. The ministry points out that, as compared with the end of 1980, the number of foreigners with legal status has increased by only 30,000, these being the beneficiaries of measures designed to reunite families. Thus, in relation to the total population of France, the percentage of foreigners remains substantially unchanged at approximately 8 percent. Is this the famous but debatable "threshold of tolerance"? This may vary according to the foreign immigrants' place of origin, those from southern Europe, such as the Spaniards and Portuguese, being considered closer to the French than those from northern and black Africa, to say nothing of immigrants of Asiatic origin.



According to these statistics, the principal foreign communities in France (more than 200,000 people) are the following:

|                 | 1981           | 1982           |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Portuguese..... | 859,595        | 866,595        |
| Algerians.....  | 816,873        | 805,355        |
| Italians.....   | 444,472        | 492,669        |
| Moroccans.....  | 452,035        | 441,042        |
| Spaniards.....  | 412,542        | 395,364        |
| Tunisians.....  | <u>193,203</u> | <u>212,909</u> |
|                 | 3,178,720      | 3,213,934      |

These six communities, which represent about three-fourths of the foreigners resident in France, are composed of Mediterranean peoples and, curiously enough, are divided almost equally between southern Europeans and north Africans. The seventh foreign community in size is the Turkish one, which includes slightly more than 135,000 people. The statistics show 133,415 Africans from countries south of the Sahara formerly under French administration (nearly 3 percent of all foreigners), including 34,536 Senegalese, 14,118 Cameroonians and 12,213 Ivorians.

For the first time since 1977, the number of French nationals registered abroad decreased markedly in 1982, and this is cause for regret. Frenchmen working abroad, in fact, make a large contribution toward assuring France's economic and cultural influence.

#### Number of French Nationals Registered with Consulates

| Africa                     | 1/1/82 | 1/1/83 |         |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| South Africa               | 6,139  | 5,533  | - 606   |
| Algeria                    | 36,433 | 30,417 | - 6,016 |
| Angola                     | 469    | 587    | + 118   |
| Benin                      | 2,222  | 2,460  | + 238   |
| Burundi                    | 666    | 768    | + 102   |
| Cameroon                   | 16,406 | 15,574 | - 832   |
| Cape Verde                 | 29     | 69     | + 40    |
| Central African Republic   | 3,423  | 3,380  | - 43    |
| Comoro Islands             | 719    | 725    | + 6     |
| People's Republic of Congo | 6,532  | 7,862  | + 1,330 |
| Ivory Coast                | 45,334 | 38,599 | - 6,735 |
| Djibouti                   | 8,789  | 8,498  | - 291   |
| Egypt                      | 3,491  | 4,124  | + 633   |

[Continued on following page]

| Africa            | 1/1/82  | 1/1/83  |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ethiopia          | 452     | 418     | - 34    |
| Gabon             | 20,183  | 21,385  | + 1,202 |
| Gambia            | 69      | 58      | - 11    |
| Ghana             | 200     | 206     | + 6     |
| Guinea            | 1,133   | 1,429   | + 296   |
| Guinea-Bissau     | 116     | 105     | - 11    |
| Equatorial Guinea | 36      | 48      | + 12    |
| Upper Volta       | 3,713   | 3,517   | - 196   |
| Kenya             | 619     | 593     | - 26    |
| Liberia           | 188     | 143     | - 45    |
| Libya             | 1,925   | 1,779   | - 146   |
| Malawi            | 116     | 111     | - 5     |
| Madagascar        | 15,932  | 15,639  | - 293   |
| Mali              | 2,620   | 2,887   | + 267   |
| Morocco           | 37,288  | 36,140  | - 1,148 |
| Mauritius         | 3,082   | 3,059   | - 23    |
| Mauritania        | 2,297   | 2,202   | - 95    |
| Mozambique        | 148     | 224     | + 76    |
| Niger             | 5,604   | 5,699   | + 95    |
| Nigeria           | 7,264   | 9,418   | + 2,154 |
| Uganda            | 113     | 93      | - 20    |
| Rwanda            | 648     | 592     | - 56    |
| Senegal           | 17,931  | 17,560  | - 371   |
| Seychelles        | 173     | 174     | + 1     |
| Sierra Leone      | 163     | 157     | - 6     |
| Somalia           | 76      | 51      | - 25    |
| Sudan             | 518     | 489     | - 29    |
| Tanzania          | 274     | 253     | - 21    |
| Chad              | 383     | 640     | + 257   |
| Togo              | 3,639   | 3,522   | - 117   |
| Tunisia           | 14,833  | 12,145  | - 2,688 |
| Zaire             | 3,912   | 3,707   | - 205   |
| Zambia            | 233     | 257     | + 24    |
| Zimbabwe          | 277     | 361     | + 84    |
|                   | <hr/>   | <hr/>   |         |
|                   | 276,810 | 263,657 | -13,153 |

12336

CSO: 3419/335

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE EXAMINED

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Dec 83 p 11

[Edited by Giuliana Martirani: "North-South Lexicon. Handicap"]

[Text] A handicap is a malformation which does not permit the person afflicted with it to carry out fully the functions he would normally be called on to fulfill. There are physical handicaps which do not permit the affected person to carry out fully the functions of the body. There are cultural-mental handicaps which affect that second reality with which every individual is endowed, the intellect; there are spiritual-psychological handicaps which do not permit the affected person to acquire his own divine, unitary self, and through it to realize the fullness of his own existence.

The physically handicapped are the most easy to identify and quantify. Of these there are 450-500 millions, 10 percent of the world's population; 80 percent of these are found in the southern part of the world. Some 136 million are children, with a special concentration in the Asiatic continent (88 million). INTER-NATIONAL REHABILITATION has classified as follows the underlying causes of physical handicaps:

- 100 million -- malnutrition
- 100 million -- nontransmittible diseases
- 100 million -- congenital defects (epilepsy, heart defects, etc.)
- 78 million -- defects due to injuries
- 56 million -- transmittible diseases
- 40 million -- functional psychological defects
- 40 million -- chronic alcoholism or drug abuse

At least 50 percent of the existing handicaps could have been prevented--surely 80 percent of the blindness, and 40 percent of the cases of cerebral paralysis. The cost of preventing blindness would be 50 lire per year per person. The World Health Organization affirms that at least 80 percent of existing handicaps could be cured with resources available within the community. Considering the families and all those directly affected by the physically handicapped, at least 25 percent of humanity is affected by this reality.

Liberation

The classification and quantification of the other two kinds of handicaps are much more difficult. And yet the cultural-intellectual reality of entire

communities is affected by cultural-intellectual handicaps of individuals. Entire communities are affected in the educational development of present as well as future generations, to which defective and handicapped heredities will be transmitted, either in the sphere of literacy and education or in the wider sphere of culture, that is, the capacity to create one's own social identity and live harmoniously with the environment and with other men. Thus, the quantification of spiritual-psychological handicaps which oppress the world is also difficult. And yet, the greater or lesser presence of these two types of handicaps can slow down or curtail humanity's path of hope and of freedom. And yet, humanity in the southern half of the world is full of intellectual-cultural handicaps, with whole populations deprived of their cultural identity by mercantilistic requirements, first colonial, and today neo-colonial. And yet, humanity in the northern half of the world is full of spiritual-psychological handicaps, even if the widespread sense of religion and of extensive numbers of churches could make one believe the contrary; just as that area, despite widespread educational standards, is filled with cultural-educational handicaps.

If, in fact, the function of education is not simply the sum of technical learning (education-literacy); and the function of religion is not simply that of a cultural organization of the community (ritual); but if the function of education is, rather, the capacity of transmitting to following generations a culture which is the basis for meeting fundamental human needs through labor and community effort (village, city); and if the function of religion is, also, the capacity of seeing in the future that which does not yet exist (prophecy), the capacity of believing in that which does not yet exist on earth in actual reality (utopia), the ability to expect the unexpected, confident of the ultimate full and complete achievement of creation (Day of Judgment), and, for achieving that objective, to work in groups (church), transforming oneself and becoming ever close to the divine self (asceticism); then, it will be possible better to evaluate the state of humanity's well-being or difficulty.

And even a more "confident" hope is born when objectives can be seen to be achieved, or be capable of achievement--the "humanization of the world through transforming it," (Paul Freire), the "liberation of prisoners" (prisoners of their own or other's intellectual or spiritual handicaps), and the gift of sight to the blind (physical handicaps) as well as the liberation of the "oppressed" (those in the South who are deprived of a cultural identity, and those in the North who are alienated because they are divided in spirit and no longer possess the will to live).

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### OPECNA REPORTS AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

AB260657 Lagos NAN in English 1443 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Report by John Ndukanba]

[Text] Ibadan, 25 Jan (OPECNA)--the director-general of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) in Ibadan, Prof Vremudia Diejomaoh, yesterday blamed the failure of African countries in the last two decades on their application of inappropriate and irrelevant theories to development problems.

Professor Diejomaoh said that a large number of African countries lived on borrowed ideas, adding that attempts to master them had led to wars, coups and ultimate starvation of the people.

In an address at a one-week seminar on "Innovative Approaches to Development Theory" organised by NISER, Prof Diejomaoh stressed the need for African countries to evolve an African concept to their development goals. Professor Diejomaoh also said that economic development was a multidimensional problem involving all aspects of social sciences to transform the "economic, cultural, policy, and social dimensions of the society."

In another address, the director-general of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Prof Justin Iseayo, said that African countries knew little about their internal economic situation but almost have a "comprehensive grasp" of their external position, "based on the interpretations of inherited ideologies."

He criticized the capitalist mode of development, which he said had contributed to the state of dependence, corruption and inefficiency in Africa despite more than 20 years of experimenting with it. He said that the present development culture, where the country imported Western industrial structures without a supporting domestic industrial base, was bad.

Professor Tseayo called for what he called "Inwards directed strategy" to look at the traditional subsistence sectors and find out how their potentials, which he described as immense, could best be exploited.

NONAGGRESSION, DEFENSE BODY MEETING REPORTED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Dec 83 pp 52-57

[Article by J. de Lestapis: "ANAD: Serving Peace, the People and the Economy"]

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and the 8th session of the Council of Ministers of the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord (ANAD) were held in Niamey (Niger) from 26 to 28 October.

Presided over by Hamid Algabit, Nigerien minister-delegate for finance, and Daouda Diallo, Nigerien minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the councils had been entrusted with the task of planning the summit conferences of the chiefs of state of the two organizations.

Consolidating Independence

ANAD, which includes the six members of the CEAO: the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, plus Togo, was described by Minister Daouda Diallo, who presided over the session, as follows: "An instrument for the consolidation of our political independence, designed to be the guarantor of the stability and security that are indispensable in order to build our respective national economies, the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord between the nations in the CEAO and Togo undeniably represents an important link in the long chain of solidarity that we are patiently building between our peoples and our nations, on the bilateral as well as the subregional, regional or continental levels. We must emphasize that ANAD is not an instrument of war. It serves no ideology and seeks no empire. It develops no military strategy and desires no supremacy. Above all, it works to serve peace, peace between member states, first of all, because it bans the use of force in relations, encourages peaceful settlement of their differences and intends to seek out ways and means of strengthening the fruitful bonds of friendship, brotherhood and good neighborliness woven by the history and geography of our countries. Peace, also, in the subregion and on the continent in general because it works to prevent attacks on the sovereignty, independence and integrity of each nation and to promote inter-African cooperation, in keeping with the objectives and principles contained in the Charter of African Unity.



"As Nigerien President Seyni Kountche is fond of saying: 'There can be no development without security.' The formulation of the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord between the CEAO nations and Togo is based on that philosophy. The presence of all the member nations of our institution and their representation at such a high level of responsibility at this 8th session of our Council of Ministers bears witness to our common will to respond to this requirement and assure our respective peoples of the security needed for their fulfillment and thereby contribute to the peace and progress of the African Continent on the whole.

"The Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government held in Yamoussokro (Ivory Coast) in December 1982 concluded an important phase in the implementation of the objectives of our organization, adopting an additional protocol relating to nonaggression and another relating to assistance in the field of defense, elements indispensable to the application of the framework accord.

"The Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government, which is to meet in the days ahead and which we are planning, will have on its agenda the examination and approval of two other texts whose importance must be emphasized here. First of all, there is the draft of Protocol 4 relating to cooperation on the matter of civil protection. The experience of the terrible drought that struck the Sahel countries at the beginning of the 1970's, the forest fires and floods in some of our countries, the further spread of ocean pollution all require that we set up, on a larger scale, adequate infrastructures in the field of civil protection in order to be able to respond more effectively to our needs when faced with such catastrophes. Given the fragility of our ecosystem, I am sure that you realize the benefit to be derived for ANAD countries of developing mutual cooperation in the field of civil protection. A second text will be submitted for our approval and has to do with cooperation in the defense of the economy. Just as in the area of civil protection, close cooperation between the nations belonging to ANAD is now greatly needed to preserve the resources essential to our different economies. In this respect, it is imperative for us to coordinate our action in the fight against poaching, devastation of the flora, the increasingly organized and systematic looting of the exclusive economic zones of coastal nations belonging to ANAD and to ensure the safety of ships in maritime areas under their jurisdiction.

"Other equally important texts, such as the draft codicil to the additional protocol on defense assistance, are also being submitted for our approval. The wording of these texts clearly indicates, with the gradual installation of qualified personnel at the headquarters of our general secretariat, that ANAD, as an organization, is now in an active, operational phase. It is therefore important for our Council make the appropriate recommendations to heads of state and government concerning the texts submitted to us, in order to finish endowing our institution with the means needed to accomplish its mission."

#### Helping Tighten Bonds

Following several sessions held behind closed doors and after a statement by the dean of ministers, Medoune Fall, Senegalese minister of the armed forces, who expressed to the Nigerien authorities the thanks of the Council of



Ministers for the welcome and hospitality extended to everyone. Daouda Diallo concluded the 8th session of the Council of Ministers of ANAD with these words: "We have come to the conclusion of our work. We have accomplished an important task that will help tighten the bonds between our countries and organize solidarity between them. The decisions we have studied were the subject of a thorough examination and analysis conducted with earnestness and close scrutiny, but always in a spirit of friendship and cordiality and following a lively debate. That is because we represent peoples that are friends and brothers, nations resolutely engaged in subregional and regional cooperation, convinced that this is a phase essential to the achievement of the African unity to which the peoples we represent here aspire. We are also committed to cooperation for the well-being and security of our peoples. That is why our countries have decided to make ANAD an instrument of development and security. Following this 8th session of the Council of Ministers, we are all certain that this instrument is operational. We shall come out of this session with the firm determination to make it a well-adapted instrument capable of responding to our concerns and, in the future, able to guarantee the legitimate ambitions of the peoples and countries belonging to ANAD. During the debate, every delegation has made a precious contribution to this effort we are making to perfect ANAD."

#### ANAD an Umbrella and Insurance

On 29 October, opening the Fifth Summit Conference of Chiefs of State of countries belonging to ANAD, Nigerian President Seyni Kountche, acting president of the summit conference, said: "As our beloved and esteemed elder statesman, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has said, 'ANAD is an umbrella.' I would add that it is a kind of insurance one has to protect oneself against unforeseeable risks. ANAD is not aimed against any nation. On the contrary, its existence responds to a desire for peace, stability and tranquillity so dear to our people. Its motive, if there is one, is eminently noble: to strengthen relations of friendship and active solidarity, to establish between parties an atmosphere of confidence founded on a constantly reaffirmed will for dialogue between nations and rapprochement between peoples. ANAD quite rightly fits into the dynamic of integration instituted by our community."

#### Desire for Peace and Respect

For his part, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, on behalf of his colleagues, the chiefs of state of countries belonging to ANAD, added: "The Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord, by virtue of the legal instruments with which we have endowed it, will continue, within the framework established, to be, Mr President, that umbrella of security that you evoked a few moments ago, using the admirable expression of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Indeed, in the multidimensional and unfavorable circumstances existing in the world, how could we conceive the development of our countries if their security were not assured, even within a flexible framework, founded on that which unites us -- that is, our desire for peace and respect for the aspirations of our peoples?"

## What Is ANAD?

An instrument for development amidst security, in order to strengthen solidarity between nations belonging to the CEA0 and Togo, it is a treaty that eliminates any trace of aggression between those countries. Signed on 9 June 1977 in Abidjan, the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord, confirmed by a protocol of application signed on 14 December 1981 in Dakar (see AFRIQUE DEFENSE, No 62, May 1983), stipulates that the governments of the signatories pledge not to use force to solve their differences or disputes that might exist and find, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), peaceful solutions to those differences or disputes, through dialogue and concertation. Each party adheres to the agreement on the free circulation of persons and the right to settle and promises, in addition, to avoid any measure or attitude that might create tension or harm the good-neighbor relations that must exist between them. For that purpose, member nations pledge never to tolerate or shelter within their territories active opponents engaging in subversive actions of any nature against a member state. Finally, the governments pledge never to commit any act of aggression against a third country and, without affecting their natural right to legitimate defense, when their country is the victim of aggression on the part of a member state, to appeal to the president of the Conference of Heads of State and Government, which will immediately come into session to decide what measures must be taken.

In addition, these governments also pledge to grant one another mutual aid and assistance for their defense against any aggression, agreeing that no action will be undertaken within the territory of any one of them, either militarily or diplomatically, for its benefit, without its request. The consent of a member state must also be obtained for the same actions to be undertaken within the territory and for the benefit of another member state. These pledges cannot be interpreted as violating the conventions or agreements made in the area of defense by one or another party with third countries. However, any convention or defense agreement made with a partner not a member of the Accord will be denounced by the government concerned whenever that partner is deemed, by a conference of heads of state and government, to be an aggressor of a member state belonging to the Accord. As for the existence of an act of aggression, the 2,319th plenary session of 14 December 1974 of the General Assembly of the United Nations defines it as follows: "Aggression is the use of armed force by one nation against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another nation, or any other proceeding incompatible with the UN Charter, in keeping with this definition." Finally, ANAD is open to any nonmember state that would like to join, following approval by the seven nations previously named.

## Operation

The official organs of the Accord are the Conference of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers and the General Secretariat. Supported by a balanced budget for the period running from 1 January to 31 December amounting to some 265 million CFA francs, with identical participation of 20 percent from Senegal and the Ivory Coast and 12 percent from each of the

other member states, the Permanent General Secretariat is located in Abidjan (Ivory Coast, 08 BP 2065). Its secretary general, now Brig Gen Tavares Da Souza (Senegal), is elected for 3 years and his team should soon have some 20 officers and deputy officers enjoying diplomatic status, in keeping with application of Resolution 4/81/CEG concerning the adoption of the organization chart of the General Secretariat which, in 1982, made it possible to fill the following posts: Mali, director of studies and deputy officer for accounting; Upper Volta, air officer and treasurer; Ivory Coast, financial auditor, divisional head of operations. The posts that needed to fill immediately were those of legal adviser (Niger), head of the administrative and financial department (Mauritania) and private secretary (Togo).

#### Achievements Past Two Years

In 1982, a study was made of the status of personnel, the new salary scale and benefits to be granted to personnel of the General Secretariat, as well as the agreement on headquarters. With regard to political activities, new impetus was given to the organization for the accomplishment of the objectives of ANAD. Two draft protocols, in addition to the protocol of application signed in Dakar on 14 December 1981, were adopted: one relating to application and respect for nonaggression; the other relating to military defense assistance. It was also recommended that studies be completed in cooperation with the competent organizations of member states for the definition of means that might be made available to a nation in the case of aggression, and the implementation of economic and civil defense assistance. Finally, in order to protect communications having to do with the defense and security of the sub-region, it was suggested to endow the General Secretariat with a code, to be studied by Senegal.

In 1983, on the occasion of the seventh session of the ANAD committee experts in Abidjan, a session that planned for the 8th Council of Ministers meeting in Niamey, administrative matters (salaries and status of personnel, posts remaining to be filled) and financial questions (delays in the contributions of some members), as well as the three dossiers dealing with defense of the economy, civil and military defense, were studied.

Defense of the economy implies a study of needs, available solutions, the nature of problems, protection of maritime traffic, surveillance of commercial buildings, and also concerns economic and financial police, fishing police, the fight against poaching, protection of the fauna and the looting of border areas. The idea of information exchanges between nations on measures taken or to be taken is accepted in order to coordinate action better. The function of the paramilitary (customs agents, woods and forests personnel, forest rangers, fishing patrol, and so on) will be militarized and should communicate with one another to prevent errors of misinterpretation.

For its part, civil defense looks to cooperation on ocean and river pollution and assistance in the case of natural disasters (fires, floods, drought, and so on). The allied use of personnel and equipment to save human lives is planned. For this purpose, exchanges of upper-level personnel will take place and regional training centers should be set up.

Military defense, finally, requires the establishment of an allied staff or, in its place, the establishment of an information transmission and coordination center dealing with security. In addition, consideration has been given to the establishment of a force for peace-keeping purposes and intervention, cooperation in the field of military, overland, air, maritime and rail transport, the coordination of logistics and the maintenance of equipment, a difficult case to balance.

The summit conference that just came to a close in Niamey consisted of the search for a new *raison d'être* in a climate of calm friendliness so as to give new dimensions to the bonds of cooperation between member nations, with some states being better prepared than others with respect to the fight against major disasters and others better off in the field of education or training centers or military instruction. For example, in the case of the fight against forest fires, the Ivory Coast is ill prepared. On the other hand, the experience gained in bush fires by Upper Volta, Mali and Senegal is preponderant. These countries can therefore contribute their experience to ANAD.

In the fight against the drought or during the rainy season (blocked roads), common logistical efforts with respect to means of transportation are indispensable in order to ship food to countries with shortages. Some countries have heavy means of transport, while others have effective military engineering. All these elements can be coordinated and serve the community.

The search therefore involves a better integration of the military and tends to increase its role for functions serving the civilian population so as to better aid those the armed forces are called upon to protect. Case by case, nations will evaluate needs and report what personnel and means they have available for specific purposes. There are plans to normalize the materiel of the ad hoc forces in terms of the evaluation of needs. In order to better coordinate action with existing organizations, contact between staffs will be continuing.

If Upper Volta, Mali and Niger went through a period of coolness vis-a-vis ANAD, everyone, with the expansion of action, will gain, which allows one to think that this Accord can be considered positive on the whole. The Ivory Coast has indicated that it is first of all necessary to settle matters concerning military defense before going on to other projects. Finally, Upper Volta has expressed reservations about ANAD's interpretation of aggression: a matter of pure domestic security or attacks from the outside?

The protocol on defense of the economy having to do with the surveillance and protection of coastlines was adopted. Including 25 articles, with No 22 dealing with the nondivulgence of information to third parties, it stipulates in particular that:

Member nations pledge to help one another for the boarding of pirate trawlers working the exclusive economic zone (ZEE) of member states.

These states recognize one another's rights to pursue such trawlers in neighboring waters with the exchange of information.



Every member nation is asked to study the coordination and regulation of hunting and the fight against poaching.

Regarding military defense, finally, it was decided to come to an agreement on the notion of defense and unified command and it would appear that a codicil of defense assistance was signed.

#### Final Communiqué

"The Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord between the nations belonging to the CEAO and Togo was held in Niamey at the Palace of Congresses on 30 October 1983, presided over by Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state of the Republic of Niger and acting president of ANAD.

"Participating in the conference were: for the Republic of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, president of the republic; for the Republic of Upper Volta, Capt Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council and chief of state; for the Republic of Mali, Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the republic; for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation (CMSN) and chief of state; for the Republic of Niger, Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state, for the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, president of the republic; for the Togolese Republic, Wala Koffi, minister of planning and industry, representing Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic. Also attending the conference as an observer for the People's Republic of Benin was Gen Ohouens Barthélemy, chief of the general staff of the armed forces, minister of mining, industry and energy.

"The conference heard the report of the eighth Council of Ministers meeting and the activity report of the General Secretariat of ANAD, presented by Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger, acting president of the Council of Ministers. The conference then proceeded to examine the dossiers referred to it, including: the draft of Protocol 4 relating to cooperation in the field of civil protection; the draft of Protocol 5 relating to cooperation in the field of protection of the economy; the draft of the codicil to the additional protocol relating to military defense assistance; and the draft on the status of ANAD personnel; and the proposed 1984 budget.

The conference unanimously passed all texts submitted for its examination. It also passed the texts on the different decisions drawn up. The heads of state and government warmly congratulated Brig Gen Seyni Kountche for the devotion and attention with which he carried out his mandate as acting president of ANAD. The heads of state and government decided to entrust the acting presidency of the conference to Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the Republic of Mali. The conference congratulated the Council of Ministers and the committee of experts of member states for the seriousness with which they studied the

documents. The conference decided to re-elect the secretary general of ANAD, Brig Gen Tavares Da Souza, for another 3-year term. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of ANAD will be held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, in October 1984."

#### Instrument of Solidarity and Peace

President Kountche concluded: "With respect to ANAD, let us observe, above and beyond the formidable and often unapproachable aspect of the initials, that our work has confirmed its real vocation as an instrument of solidarity and peace between the contracting parties. A step has just been taken with the unanimous adoption of two protocols relating to cooperation in the field of civil protection and protection of the economy, recommending assistance against natural disasters through the pooling of aid and rescue resources or of supply operations in zones affected."

#### Origins of ANAD

Point to the results of the Niamey summit conferences, Moussa N'Gom, secretary general of the CEAO, said: "The third result of Niamey has to do with the new missions assigned to ANAD, while some long thought that the Accord was exclusively, following the example of NATO, our instrument or pact of military defense.

"As the first secretary general of ANAD and therefore responsible for negotiating, drafting and ensuring the ratification of accords and constituent protocols, I can recall the context in which we created it and, at the same time, rectified the presentation made of it. When the Israeli commandos used the Nairobi airport to attack Entebbe and free the hostages being held there, President Moussa Traore was concerned with the possible ramifications of the affair and thus spoke to President Senghor, saying: 'If someone should ever attack Bamako through Dakar or vice-versa, would it not be proper to make a pact between us banning the use of the territory of one of our countries to attack another?' Almost at the same time, Mali and Upper Volta were trying to settle their border dispute and it was the combination of these two sources of tension that explains the very name of ANAD: Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Accord! But as you know, that is not its only vocation. One of the accomplishments of the Niamey summit conference was to confirm the passage from this notion of military defense in the strictest sense to the broader notion of civil protection. This passage thus secures our cooperation against fires (why not criminals?), the looting of the coasts of our maritime states and epidemics, when our armies are not mobilized for the distribution of food. From a warlike ANAD, we have therefore moved on to an ANAD that takes up the defense of our economies when they are threatened."

11,464

CSO: 3419/337

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**SOUTH AFRICA-MOZAMBIQUE BREAKTHROUGH**--Newspaper reports in Washington say that South Africa and Mozambique are on the brink of an important diplomatic breakthrough which may relieve the tension in Southern Africa. Our news representative in Washington says the WASHINGTON POST has carried a lengthy article in which Mozambique is reported to have indicated that the country is prepared to pressurize ANC terrorists in Mozambique against using the country as a springboard for attacks against South Africa. The article said Mozambique would also like South Africa to extend its investments in the country to its level of 10 years ago. Although official sources in Washington could not be quoted, our representative said it was evident that considerable progress had been made in diplomatic relations between South Africa and Mozambique. Many of the newspaper reports referred to Mozambique's critical economic position despite the military and economic aid it received from the Soviet Union. The report said it was clear that Western economic aid, especially from the United States, had become essential for the country to take full advantage of the positive circumstances which prevailed at the moment. [Text] [MB070605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84]

CSO: 3400/625



TASS COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN, SOVIET MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 13 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] A communique published by the TASS Agency last night announced that, according to the provisions of an agreement concluded during consultations among the three countries held in Moscow, the Soviet Union and Cuba are going to help Angola "reinforce its defensive capability."

The communique does not mention the dates of the talks nor the composition of the delegations of the three countries.

According to the official TASS Agency, these consultations gave rise to an examination of the "situation in Angola and around" the country, connected with the "aggravation of the situation in southern Africa caused by the aggressions of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola."

"An agreement was concluded on supplying help to the People's Republic of Angola to reinforce its defensive capability, its independence and its territorial integrity," says the communique.

According to TASS, the consultations were held "in a warm, friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding."

No exact information can be obtained from a diplomatic source regarding the nature of the help to Angola envisaged in this tripartite agreement.

Military Help

In the opinion of observers, the reference to the "reinforcement of the defensive capability" of Angola implies military help.

In large measure dependent on Moscow in terms of the delivery of military equipment, Angola has been linked to the USSR by a treaty of friendship and cooperation since October 1976. A Western source estimates the number of Soviet "advisers" in Angola at 2000.

Angola is the country that has the largest number of Cuban soldiers outside of Cuba. According to American sources, Havana has sent 25,000 men, 5,000 of them last year alone.

Firmly opposed to the establishment of a "link" between the question of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the territory of Angola, the USSR has maintained a certain inactivity in recent years with regard to the Namibian problem.

In the meantime, Soviet "media" reacted strongly to the vast offensive launched 2 weeks ago by the South African forces against bases of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) to forestall the nationalist guerrillas in Namibia.

In a statement published by TASS on 5 January, the USSR "strongly demands the end to all direct or indirect aggressive actions by South Africa against Angola."

8711

CSO: 3442/273

REPORTAGE ON COUNTRY'S OIL PRODUCTION, RESOURCES

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 4 Jan 84 p 9

[Article by Jose Chimuco of ANGOP: "Oil, the Mainstay of the Angolan Economy"]

[Text] Oil is the "mainstay" par excellence of the Angolan economy. The receipts from exports of crude oil and derivatives currently account for nearly 90 percent of Angola's total sales abroad.

With extraction levels that are still relatively low (47.6 million barrels in 1982, or approximately 81 percent of the 1973 level), measures are under way in the country aimed at increasing production volumes over the medium term.

It is anticipated that Angola may reach a production of almost 360,000 barrels per day starting in mid-1985; and that level may be maintained until the end of the 1980's. This is a somewhat exaggerated increment, since the current daily average does not exceed 130,000 barrels.

The Angolan oil policy defined two main functions for the sector, namely, the domestic use of liquid and gas fuels and, on the other hand, a guarantee, by means of exports, of procuring the funds necessary to develop the other national socioeconomic sectors.

However, the tendency to increase the extraction volume is based on the principle of balance between production levels and reserves. In this regard, in view of the fact that oil is a non-renewable energy source, the Angolan Government has undertaken action aimed at developing the renewable sources of energy in which Angola is also potentially rich, particularly in the hydroelectric area.

As for Angola's definite recoverable oil reserves, according to estimates made by various experts, they may stand between 1 billion and 10 billion barrels, distributed among four sedimentary basins (Baixo Congo, Kwanza-Bengo and Namibe, formerly Mocamedes), that cover an area of nearly 250 square kilometers.

At the present time, extraction is under way in areas of Cabinda, the northernmost province of Angola, where nearly 60 percent of the national total is produced, in the land area of Congo (2 percent) and Cuanza (nearly 4 percent), and in the sea area of Congo (almost 10 percent).

Angola's national fuel enterprise (SONANGOL), a state economic unit created in February 1977, is the exclusive concession holder and owner of all the equipment installed in the country, producing in association with several foreign companies.

Included among the various companies operating in Angola are Gulf Oil, AGIP, ELF, Total, Petrogal, Braspetro, Texaco, Mobil, Petrofina, Naftagas, INA-Nafta, Union Texas, Deminex, IEDC, Marathon and Cities Service.

#### Production Sharing Contracts

Angola, since it is underdeveloped and won political independence only 8 years ago, deems it essential, in exploiting its hydrocarbons, to use qualified technicians and advanced technology. In this connection, it greatly values and encourages multiform international cooperation.

In the context of the diversification of its cooperation, the Angolan Government accepts all the multinational companies that wish to operate in Angola, provided they respect Angolan sovereignty and that cooperation is mutually advantageous.

In its relations with foreign oil companies, Angola opted for the production sharing contract, because it is the most flexible for gearing the economic conditions to the country's concrete situations. At the same time, this option came about as a response to the policy orientation that makes SONANGOL the exclusive concession holder and owner of all the equipment installed in the country and a preponderant decision-making element.

The stability gained by the introduction of the "price-cap" clause and the complementation of Angolan interests and those of the foreign companies are two important features of the Angolan-type contract for production sharing.

The "price-cap" clause, which is a device developed by Angola, causes most of the additional profit derived from the increase in oil prices on the international market ("windfall profits") to revert to the country, leaving the foreign company only a percentage sufficient to maintain the real value of its profits.

The Angolan-type production sharing contract includes an investment premium and allows for rapid depreciation, thereby achieving an increase in the country's revenue.

#### Brief History

Experts in the area indicate that the first geological field work in Angola was started in 1918 by the American company Sinclair which, by 1932, had drilled 30 shallow wells, but all without success.

In 1952, Purfina, a subsidiary of Petrofina, drilled the No 1 Santiago well, north of the city of Luanda, but also unsuccessfully. The No 2 Benfica well, drilled south of the city of Luanda in 1955, was the first productive one in Angola, with a total annual production of only 511 barrels. This discovery occurred in what is known geologically as the Cuanza Basin, the current production of which, in its land area, exceeds 5,000 barrels per day.

In 1957, the Gulf Oil company obtained its first concession in Cabinda, Angola's northernmost province, in the Baixo Congo Basin. This area, which extends northward to the People's Republic of the Congo, includes not only Cabinda's land and sea areas, but also the Soyo region, in the Angolan province of Zaire.

After the initial work on geological and geophysical surveys had been completed, in 1958 Cabinda Gulf began the boring work on its concession. By 1966, it had drilled 19 wells, making its first commercial discovery in the last of the wells, located in the sea area of Cabinda.

Three more wells were drilled in the same area, but without results. The fourth well led to the discovery, still in 1966, of the Malongo-Norte field which, together with the Malongo-Oeste one, discovered 3 years later, currently constitute the largest production deposits in all of Angola.

From 1958 until 1972, the year in which, according to the terms of the concession contract, Cabinda Gulf was to leave the land section of the area, 157 wells were drilled. Another 32 were drilled in the sea area between 1972 and 1975, and Cabinda's total production at that time amounted to 150,000 barrels per day.

In 1977, that is, 2 years after Angola's independence, the Angolan Government created the Angolan National Fuel Enterprise (SONANGOL), which was granted the exclusive rights to the Cabinda concession and a majority share in the operations. Cabinda Gulf has remained as operator, now by virtue of a mandate, and, in association with SONANGOL, drilled another nine wells, in two of which new deposits were discovered.

#### The Nearly 250,000 Square Kilometers

Other discoveries have been made in the Soyo region, where several foreign companies are operating in association with SONANGOL, which may soon start operations as well. Currently, it is estimated that there are almost two dozen major productive fields, and the average daily production is close to 130,000 barrels.

According to experts on the subject, the area of Angola that may be considered potentially productive from a hydrocarbons standpoint consists of nearly 250,000 square kilometers, with four large sedimentary basins located from north to south: Baixo Congo, Cuanza - Benguela and Namibe (formerly Mocamedes).



The total area of the land sedimentary zone is nearly 43,000 square kilometers. The initial investigation efforts, as well as the first production, took place in the Cuanza Basin. Although there are prospects for additional discoveries in the land zone, it is anticipated that, in the future, the major investigation effort will be concentrated in the sea zone.

Angola's continent shelf, defined as the sea zone up to 200 meters deep, represents an area of 46,000 square kilometers, and is divided into 13 blocks. The most important discoveries and the bulk of the proven reserves are located in the area of the continental shelf. However, to date the operations have been confined to a third of the shelf, to the north, while the other two thirds have been left virtually without investigation.

On the continental slope, defined as the sea zone between 200 and 3,000 meters in depth, there is an area of nearly 16,000 square kilometers which is also yet to be investigated.

#### New Well Discovered in the Pinda Zone

The Angolan National Fuel Enterprise (SONANGOL) has announced the discovery of a new oil well in the Angolan (Zaire Province) off-shore Block-2.

Known as "Lombo-Este," the well found a deposit in the Pinda zone (Block-2), at a depth of nearly 2,550 meters.

SONANGOL notes that, in the tests that were conducted, the well proved to have a good production capacity of nearly 5,100 barrels per day, with a throttling orifice at the bottom measuring three quarters of an inch. The impregnated elevation is estimated as exceeding 100 meters, and the well has good porosity and permeability features.

According to SONANGOL, despite the fact that the oil produced shows almost 4 percent sulfuric acid, the discovery has proven interesting, because the deposit that was found is the first of its kind in Block-2, and the estimated reserves are considerable.

New prospects are opening up for the area, considering the fact that, up until now, this block has not given such good results, despite the presence of several wells with oil discoveries.

The associated firms which comprise Block-2 are Texaco (operator), with 40 percent; SONANGOL (2 percent); and Braspetro and Total, with 17.5 percent each.

2909

CSO: 3442/274

SAVIMBI REPORTEDLY DENIED FRENCH VISA

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The French authorities have not allowed the leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Jonas Savimbi, who was scheduled to travel to Strasbourg at the invitation of some deputies in the European Parliament, to enter France.

According to the member of parliament from the European Popular Party, Olivier D'Ormesson, this action is due to the atmosphere of good relations currently existing between Paris and Luanda. D'Ormesson made public a letter from the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, in which the head of the French diplomatic service declared that Savimbi's visit would run counter to French interests.

Hence, the French position toward the Angolan issue has undergone a new phase to which a major contribution was made by the visit by President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Guy Penne, to the Angolan capital. During the first half of December, Penne contacted high-ranking Angolan leaders, including President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. At the time, the problem for the French was to find out whether, as various news organs had persistently reiterated, it was possible for UNITA to seize power in Angola.

A report from the French ambassador to Angola, Jean Jacques Galabru, put an end to the speculation and uncertainty at L'Elysee. The significance of that report, in which the diplomat claimed that UNITA would not seize power, prompted Galabru to go to Paris to confer with Francois Mitterrand.

Since then, it has been clear to France which course the bilateral relations should take. In Luanda, Guy Penne held lengthy talks with leaders from the economic area, specifically, those for planning, banking, foreign trade and oil.

After the meetings, still unconfirmed reports indicated that France wanted to open a "voluminous" line of credit. Upon leaving for Paris, Guy Penne expressed great optimism regarding the future of the relations between his country and the People's Republic of Angola.



According to some observers, the French "wager" on MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has economic grounds. In the event that UNITA were to seize power, South Africa would claim for itself, or turn over to the United States and Great Britain, a group of Angolan economic sectors in which France has already heavily invested.

It may be recalled that two French oil companies are operating on Angolan territory, namely, ELF and Total, and that a new contract was recently made between SONANGOL [Angolan National Fuel Enterprise] and Bouyges Off-Shore for the construction of platforms. In the agricultural area there are also several projects already signed up between Angola and France, and there are indications of an intensification of the cooperation in that field. Moreover, it is known that Paris will supply Luanda with combat helicopters needed by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] to carry out their offensive based on small special helicopter-carried units against UNITA.

Thus, the refusal of Savimbi's visa is part of a pragmatic line of action taken by the French authorities, which the RPA's [People's Republic of Angola] ambassador to Lisbon, Franca Van Dunen, explained in an interview published at the beginning of the month.

Commenting on the present state of relations between Portugal and Angola, Van Dunen stressed the fact that, whereas in Portugal the movements of UNITA are publicized, in France, where Holden Roberto, former leader of the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front], resides, no one over reads any statement by him in LE MONDE.

As of the time when this edition of DL was closed, we had not obtained any comment from the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Lisbon. The absence abroad of Ambassador Van Dunen was the reason given. Nevertheless, at a meeting with the Angolan diplomatic mission in Paris, an informer emphasized that "we have no comment to make."

In a brief comment, Alain Gouhier, second counselor at the French Embassy in Lisbon, remarked: "It is this and nothing else: France does not want Savimbi's visit." The French diplomat made a point of stressing that the request for a visa for Savimbi's entry was made by a deputy from the European Parliament, Olivier D'Ormesson, and not by the European parliamentary institution.

Finally, Alain Gouhier, quoting from a note from the French Defense Ministry, categorically denied the provision of helicopters to Luanda, because "the type of craft mentioned is not in service in the French Army."

2909

CSO: 3442/274

## BRIEFS

FAPLA ACCUSED OF POISONING--The Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) declared in a communique distributed to us yesterday that the rivers that run through the liberated zones of northern Angola, in the Dange area, especially the Dange and Kwale Rivers, have been poisoned by more than 50 drums of "Tiodan" on the orders of the FAPLA high commands in Uige, N'dala-Tando. That criminal act was aimed at demoralizing the population of the zones affected by that poisoning, declared the FNLA, which gives an account in that document of the military operations in which its forces were engaged. Thus, in the area of Songo and Mucaba, there were clashes between members of the FNLA and the FAPLA, with the latter suffering 20 killed and the loss of weapons and ammunition in addition to various pieces of equipment such as radios and some documents. Members of the FNLA set an ambush for four spies traveling in a Land Rover in the Ambriz region and killed them. There was also an operation against FAPLA forces which had installed themselves in the old settlement of Quibunda on the Bela Vista to Zala highway, forcing them to flee. The communique also enumerates other lesser operations which give an account of the numerous activities of the FNLA forces engaged in fighting against the totalitarianism of the Luanda regime. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 6 Jan 83 p 7] 8711

UNITA CAPTIVES IN LISBON--The majority of the former prisoners of UNITA who arrived in Lisbon last Friday are natives of Angola and were forced to renounce their nationality by that movement of opposition to the MPLA government. Of the 20 persons greeted at the airport by the aid group of the Portuguese Red Cross, 11 belong to the family headed by Jose Guilherme Gomes, 54 years of age, a native of Cuba in Huambo Province. Jose Gomes, a former driver for the Cellulose Company of Upper Catumbela, was kidnaped last March and arrived in Lisbon accompanied by his wife, five children and four grandchildren. Another family freed by UNITA that also recently arrived in Portugal is comprised of Antonio Silva, 31 years old, a native of Lubango, Alda Josina Chilonga, 24 years old, a native of Ruambo, and two children belonging to the couple. Antonio Silva, who was chief of the Cellulose Company maintenance department, told the press that like the other persons in the group, he had to sign a document renouncing his Angolan nationality as well as another one in which he promised not to return to Angola. Another head of family who arrived was Amaro Pereira, 51 years old, a native of Penhalonga, Marco de Canaveses, a driver for 25 years who had settled in Angola and who traveled accompanied by two children. Pereira, who was seized in Calculo, Cuanza Sul, on 25 September, left a pregnant wife and four other children. Another Portuguese who came from Johannesburg was Manuel dos Santos, a 49 year old trucker, a native of Murca, Tras-os-Montes, who had been in Angola since 1967. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 p 12] 8711

SAVIMBI CLAIMS UNITA CONTROL--UNITA will control all the territory of Angola with the exception of the cities before March 1985, said Jonas Savimbi Thursday night on British television. In an interview given in Angolan territory to a British independent journalist and broadcast by the BBC, Savimbi sets a period up to March for the MPLA to begin talks with his movement. The UNITA leader said that he is ready to talk with the MPLA any time, adding that the withdrawal of the Cubans is not a prior condition for the beginning of talks. However, he said that the presence of Cubans in Angola would be the first point to be clarified in the eventuality of negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 6] 8711

FRENCH COMPANY TO REPLACE PETROGAL--The French oil company, TOTAL, could replace the Portuguese PETROGAL in the exploration of Block-4 of the Angolan continental shelf. A contract proposal to that effect was made by the Angolan National Fuel Corporation (SONANGOL), which together with PETROFINA (Belgian) and BRASPETRO (Brazilian) is exploring the aforementioned Block-4 in the waters of Zaire Province. The decision of the Angolan Government to exclude PETROGAL is explained as a form of retaliation against Portugal due to the existence in our country of groups that Luanda considers hostile to the MPLA. In that regard, we recall our report of the recent protest made by the Angolan foreign minister and transmitted to our ambassador regarding the trip of a Portuguese Radio and Television (RTP) team to do a report on the UNITA. In the meantime, as it usually does, France has already adopted a position that Luanda viewed favorably; France withdrew from the international contact group for Namibia, declaring that it had become ineffective; which is reminiscent of Gaullist policy at the time of the Katanga secession. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 6 Jan 84 p 23] 8711

CSO: 3442/273

DISSIDENTS PROBLEM TO CONTINUE TO CONFRONT NATION IN 1984

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 6 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN HIS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

His Excellency President Q.K.J. Masire pointed out that 1983 was a very difficult year for Botswana having been the second year of continuous serious drought that has had devastating effects on the economy of the country, however the country managed to survive and it is hoped with the steady Global economic recovery and the rains received recently, the country will be on its feet again.

The other no less serious matter was the Zimbabwe dissidents problem that bedevilled the country and brought strained relationship between the two brotherly countries of Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Botswana as a signatory to the Geneva Convention of 1951 on Refugees had a duty and obligation to those who felt there existed real danger to their lives,

from the country of their origin, for reasons of politics, religion or tribe, who ran away from Zimbabwe into Botswana.

Now information filtering from top official sources indicate that the dissidents problem will still be with us in 1984 despite the important meetings held in Bulawayo and Plumtree in November and December 1983 at high levels. We now hear that certain elements in the dissidents' camp from Geneva have written threatening letters to the Government of Botswana accusing it of supporting or collaborating with the Government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe against them.

It's regrettable that men living in the comparative luxury and security of Geneva hotels make fool hardy decisions that disregard the security of over 4 000 countrymen at Dukwi who they purport to represent.

PROFESSOR, LOCAL BANKERS NOTE NATION'S SURPLUS LIQUIDITY

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

**GABORONE, JANUARY 18:** A Professor of Economics at the University of Botswana together with local bankers have said, in separate interviews, Botswana was suffering from the problem of surplus liquidity.

Some have described it as a symptom of a depressed economy whilst others said it gave hope for recovery from the economic recession, especially if the drought subsides.

Professor M.A. Ooman, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Botswana, said although the country had more foreign exchange than was projected - about P450 million at the end of 1983, the country was faced with the problem of surplus liquidity.

He described surplus liquidity as meaning that the country had sums of unutilised foreign exchange reserves lying within the financial system of the country.

He attributed the situation to what he termed lack of bankable projects, adding that the country could make it through liberalised credit policies.

Professor Ooman quoted the car loan scheme as one of the means through which the problem of surplus liquidity could be controlled, but however ruled it out as unproductive.

The academic suggested that the Government should engage in employment-creative projects as well as in productive enterprises.

Loans should be given to farmers so that agricultural inputs could be stepped up.

Professor Ooman also said that Government should provide boreholes, utilise underground water resources and initiate employment creating projects in places not affected by water shortage, like Francistown and Selebi Phikwe.

"Surplus liquidity is partly related to the current water problem which has resulted in the slowing down of imports" he said.

"Exports have picked up but imports have slowed down" he said, pointing out that surplus liquidity was tantamount to a waste of resources.

Commenting on the economy of Botswana and surplus liquidity, the Managing Director of the Standard Bank, Mr Christopher Green said in cash terms, the economy had improved because the country had "more foreign exchange reserves than ever in its history."

He said that there were very few countries in the world with foreign exchange reserves equivalent to six month's imports.

He attributed the availability of the reserves or the current surplus liquidity to the increased sale of diamonds, and the drought.



Mr Green called on the Government to realise the need to spend a lot of money in developing the rural areas to improving the standard of living of the people.

He noted that the effects of drought on the rural economy was dramatic, adding that in some urban centres like Gaborone, the water shortage had lead to serious unemployment because the construction industry could not do much.

Mr Green said as a result of the drought, they had to reschedule some of their short-term loans into long-term loans.

He urged the Government to borrow money from banks and use it productively to reduce the liquidity, whilst warning that unproductive use of money was likely to lead to inflation and the weakening of the country's position.

He pointed out that with the Pula being stronger than the South African Rand, it was cheaper too for a businessman to import goods.

Finally, Mr Green expressed hope that if rainfall was better this year, then surplus liquidity could be reduced and more people employed.

The Managing Director of Barclays Bank, Mr M. Davidson said inspite of the devastating effects of drought, Botswana's economy was holding up more than expected especially because of the increased diamond sales.

Mr Davidson said though the Government had more money this year than last year, things were going to be difficult because of the continuing drought.

Should Government budget to spend more, he observed, employment was going to be created. He said also, that the

conservative economic policies of the Government were beginning to pay dividends.

He said Botswana was experiencing surplus liquidity and 1982.

Mr Ahmad praised the Government for its policies, such as the Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) as encouraging development and industrial investment in the country.

"If industrialisation is increased, jobs will be created" he said.

The BCC Manager disclosed that commercial banks were discussing how to make use of the surplus liquidity, with the guidance of the Bank of Botswana.

Mr Ahmad said that recently, because the country had more money than it used on imports.

"If construction in Gaborone West begins, then building material would be imported, businesses will spring up, employment created and then surplus liquidity would disappear" Mr Davidson said.

He said "surplus liquidity was in this instance an indication of a depressed economy."

The Country Manager of the one year old Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCC) Mr Razi Ahmad, like his counterparts at Standard and Barclays Banks, expressed hope that 1984 was likely to a better year than 1983 the Bank of Botswana lowered the Prime Lending rates as an attempt to solve the problem of surplus liquidity.

Describing Government policies as a landmark in the economy and development of the country Mr Ahmad said if better rains fell, more jobs would be created this year.

RESULTS OF OPPOSITION BNF WEEKEND MEETING, RALLY NOTED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by David Matshediso]

[Text]

SEROWE, JANUARY 9: About 50 000 copies of 'Pamphlet No.1' of the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) will soon be circulated in both English and Setswana languages, the BNF President Dr Kenneth Koma disclosed here.

Addressing a meeting at Lady Khama Centre over the weekend which he called to clear what he called the confusion made by members of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) about his party policies, Dr Koma said he was sure the electorate would understand Pamphlet No.1.

According to Dr Koma, BDP politicians were deliberately misinterpreting his party's Pamphlet No.1 in order to scare people from voting for BNF.

He said it was not true that under a BNF government women would be shared and people's private property confiscated as it was being alleged by the BDP politicians.

Dr Koma further said that allegations by BDP members that the BNF intended to overthrow their government were not true.

He wondered how this could happen when the soldiers, the police Special Support Group (SSG) and other branches of the police were controlled by the BDP.

He said that these claims by the BDP were a sign of defeat and that they were giving up the hope for being in power after the coming elections. He told the over 500 people who filled the Lady Khama Centre that the BNF

would create a society in which "no one will demand more than the society can afford and no one can take from society more than he deserves."

He added that his party would guide the nation and provide equal opportunity for its citizens to develop their ability.

The BNF leader also said that it was not true that in socialist countries women and property were being shared. He said the President, Dr Q.K.J. Masire recently returned from the People's Republic of China where socialism was practised, and he could have told Batswana if that was the case.

He pointed out that instead, the President, when addressing a press conference said that if it was possible, he would take Batswana to China to see how the Chinese worked hard to develop their country.

During question time, people wanted to know where the BNF would get money to make their promises a reality, how they could prove that when they took over, the lives of Batswana would be improved equally.

In reply, Dr Koma assured the people that if the electorate could give his party the mandate to use the money from their taxes to develop the country they would do so. He said agricultural demonstrators would be allocated tractors to help people instead of giving Batswana donkeys.

He claimed that the BDP had failed to utilise the tax-payers'

money for development but instead they increased their own salaries.

Dr Koma further said that from the cattle industry, big industries would be established and thus create jobs for many people.

Earlier in the morning of Saturday, the BNF held a public rally at which speakers informed the people that the government had turned down the BNF request that there must be an all-party committee to run the elections.

They also warned that if the BDP government continued to sell urban land like they were doing in Gaborone to rich people of the Asian community from South Africa, racial conflict between Batswana and these people might result in the future.

The speakers further alleged that the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe was lobbying for the Secretary Generalship of the Organisation of African Unity, and as a result the government was not critical of what was happening at the border with Zimbabwe.

Also, the BNF speakers claimed that 100 refugees from Zimbabwe had been handed over to that country as part of the lobbying.

At that meeting two prominent members of the Bangwato royal family, Messrs Petlo Sekgoma and Keaboka Kgamane joined

the BNF because they said they had lost confidence in the BDP.

Addressing the meeting, the two said they had been observing how the BDP was operating and were now convinced that the party had failed to meet the

At that meeting, old women stated that they would not leave the BDP while some men showed interest of diverting to the BNF.

BNF speakers included Mr Frank Marumo, Mr Lenyeletse Koma, Mr Charles Salishando the MP for Kanye South, Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe who is the BNF Vice President, and the Secretary General, Mr Mareledi Giddie.

The major issue at the meeting was the explanation of the BNF manifesto, which they promised people, would not be changed as it also covered the future aspirations of Batswana.

They also explained that they decided to join the BNF because they lost confidence in the BNF's lack of consultation.

According to them, the Minister of Public Service and Information, Mr D.K. Kwelagobe once promised the people of Serowe that the government would rectify the mistake of changing the currency portrait and that the One Pula note would not be changed. But this, they said had been changed without consulting the people.

# TEA PROCESSING PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS IN GABORONE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 16 Dec 84 p 10

[Text]

A tea packaging plant has begun operation in Gaborone for the first time, heralding a new chapter in Botswana's industrial development. Previously, packaged tea was imported from Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

But, as from the beginning of last November, blends of raw tea from Malawi and Sri Lanka began being processed, blended and packaged into "Five Roses Tea" by Lellex Botswana

(Pty) Ltd., a subsidiary of a leading South African food company known as T.W. Beckett and Co. Ltd which has traded in Botswana for many years.

The new company, built at a cost of P400 000, will initially package and distribute 500 000 kilograms of tea involving more than five million packets of various sizes. The operation employs 25 people, 24 of them Batswana and one expatriate. The new development would create more jobs for the local people as

the industry prospered, says the General Manager, Mr G.A. Williams.

At the moment, the company imports carton containers for packaging the blended tea from South Africa, because Botswana does not have the facilities to do it here.

However, plans are under way to reverse the situation in the near future. According to Mr Williams, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is currently assisting the Printing and Publishing Company in

Gaborone to acquire a plant to establish a packaging industry in this country.

Already, an export from the Commonwealth Development Corporation has completed a six-month appraisal mission aimed at advising the Government of Botswana on the whole question of establishing a packaging industry in the near future. This will save Botswana the foreign exchange she uses to import these cartons from South Africa.

CSO: 3400/618

## MINISTER SAYS DROUGHT NOT BROKEN, SITUATION STILL OF CONCERN

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 16 Dec 83 p 15

**[Text]** **Question:** Will restrictions be lifted as a result of the recent rains and the supply of groundwater from Ramotswa.

**Answer:** It is true that we have had some inflow into the dam as a result of the recent rains and we have also been pumping water from Ramotswa at an average daily rate of 5 000 kl. During the month of November the level of the dam rose by 1,76 m, representing about 176 days supply with restrictions. Whether restrictions should be lifted is obviously an issue that requires careful consideration. What is clear at this stage is that the recent rains have not broken the drought. There is therefore a need to maintain restrictions — although consideration could be given to relaxing some restrictions. But a complete lifting of the restrictions would have to await the stage at which we would be satisfied that the present crisis is over. As for the water from Ramotswa, it is important that that aquifer be carefully monitored and its capacity properly assessed. We could abstract, for short periods of time, more water than we are doing now. But we would only do this if no other source was available. We must preserve the resource at Ramotswa and only use it as and when the need arises. The present abstraction from Ramotswa is intended to extend the life

of the dam in case we do not receive sufficient inflow into the dam.

**Question:** You presented a Gaborone Dam Wall Raising and Associated Waters Works Loan Bill during the last sitting of Parliament. A figure of P56 million was mentioned. Is this for the whole country or is it for the dam only and if so will it cater for Lobatse as well.

**Answer:** The Bill presented to Parliament was for a loan of P56 million for the raising of Gaborone Dam Wall. The P56 million is for the raising of Gaborone Dam and associated works. Gaborone Dam has been supplying Gaborone and Lobatse as well as the villages of Tlokwen, Mogoditshane and Mopane. The raising of the Dam will therefore benefit these places in addition to Gaborone.

**Question:** Could you give us a general view of the water situation in the country as a whole.

**Answer:** When it became clear that we would be faced with a major crisis in Gaborone, our rigs were redeployed from the country side to Ramotswa to find water for the capital. This led to a 30% reduction in our rural water supply implementation rate. I am pleased to announce that we have been successful in our efforts to find alternative sources of water for Gaborone and that we are

now redeploying our drilling rigs back to the rural areas. I think I should say a bit more about our rural water supply programmes. There are three programmes. The Drought Relief, the Rural Water Supply and the Major Village Rehabilitation Programmes. The Drought Relief Programme is concerned with providing relief to the drought stricken areas. This year five Districts were declared drought stricken. A list of 20 villages, four from each district, was submitted to my Ministry for relief during the current drought. To ensure that work continues in the rural areas, albeit at a reduced rate, private contractors were employed to undertake borehole siting for seven villages. As I talk to you now, drilling and pump testing are taking place at 5 villages. Siting by Water Affairs and the private contractor is taking place at 6 villages. We plan to complete our drought relief assignment by about March '84. Under the Rural Village Programme, my Ministry is responsible for the development of water schemes for the District Councils. The operation and maintenance of these schemes is the responsibility of the District Councils under the Ministry of Local Government and Lands. This is a normal programme in that its pace is



not dictated by drought. It is a long term programme designed to provide potable water to all our villages by the year 1987. Out of 337 villages in the country 183 have been provided with safe drinking water. The implementation rate has been about 35 villages a year. This year we hope to do 35 villages. The Major Village Rehabilitation Programme is concerned with improving water schemes already completed at 17 Major Villages such as Serowe, Kanye, Maun, etc. These schemes, unlike the Rural Village Water Supply schemes, are operated and maintained by my Ministry. We are presently working at Mochudi and Maun. Serowe, Palapye, Mahalapye, Tonota/Shashe are the subject of an EEC funded study and a contract has been awarded. You will note from the foregoing that work has been continuing in the Rural Areas, despite the concentration of efforts in Gaborone. For example, for the period from April this year up to now, we drilled a total of 138 boreholes as against 90 for the same period last year. In addition 56 boreholes were drilled by the private sector. The point I want to stress is that the drought has not yet been broken and the water situation in the country is still a source of concern to us.

**Question:** We understand that there are two pipelines being laid from Ramotswa. Why two and not one.

**Answer:** I am glad that you have asked this question as I hope that the explanation I am about to give will clear the confusion once and for all. When the water crisis became a reality in March this year, it was estimated that the normal methods of water abstraction from the dam would cease in October/November this year, and that the emergency abstraction methods

would be employed up to April 1984, when the dam would dry up completely. Thus two target dates had to be planned for: the first was to provide an alternative source by October/November to augment the supply from the dam when the normal abstraction methods were expected to fail. The second was to find a larger and more lasting source to supply Gaborone by April, when there would be no more water from the dam. Now at the time that these plans were being considered, the only known source which could be completed in time for October/November was Ramotswa. The then known yield was about 5 000 kl/day. Thus the first pipeline was designed to carry this amount. As investigations continued at Ramotswa, Molepolole, Mochudi, Otse and Lobatse, more water was struck at Ramotswa which justified the construction of a bigger pipeline which could carry as much as 20 000 kl/day, and which could be completed by April, 1984. Work on the first and smaller pipeline had to continue to meet the October/November target date.

What must be clearly understood is that if we had struck water at Molepolole or Mochudi or anywhere else for that matter and not at Ramotswa, the second pipeline would be where water was found. You may wish to know that at one stage, a pipeline from Jwaneng was being considered if we could not find water elsewhere. I can now happily announce that we have met the first target date, and water is now being pumped from Ramotswa. Regarding the second pipeline, we are on schedule; pipes ordered from Germany are being delivered to Ramotswa and the contractor is on site.

**MAJWENGO RESIDENTS REPORTEDLY FACING SEVERE WATER SHORTAGE**

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Legooramotho Otimile and David Matshediso]

[Text]

PALAPYE, January 17: Majwaneng residents in the Tawapong area are reported to be facing a severe water shortage and people are reported to be fetching water 18 kilometres away.

Speaking at the BOPA office in Palapye this week the village headman, Mr T. Molebatsi said that the nearest water source was at Matimpole, 18 kilometres from Majwaneng and that the water shortage started last year in June when the village's only borehole broke down.

The headman said that Council officials are aware of the problem and they are doing their best to help solve the problem.

Reports from the village also state that a water operator assistant was recently assaulted after being involved in a fierce argument with thirsty villagers.

Mr Molebatsi said that if the shortage continues, the local primary school will be forced to close down.

He also said that all development projects have been abandoned.

Meanwhile the Central District Council (CDC) Secretary, Mr

Stanley Motse has said that a water bowser was stationed in the village to provide the residents with water.

He said a 5 000 litre bowser was yesterday morning sent to the village to augment the water supply.

Mr Motse also pointed out that the primary school in the village would not be closed because the two water bowsers would provide sufficient water for both the villagers and the school children.

The Council Secretary added that both bowsers would be stationed in the village until the situation improves.

CSO: 3400/618

OPPOSITION BNF CRITICIZES PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Mmoniemang Madikwe]

[Text] SELEBI-PHIKWE JANUARY 16: The opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) has criticised the present system of education in Botswana.

Speaking at political rallies at Botshabelo and BCL, a party member, Mr G. Chamme said "the present educational system sharpened class distinctions amongs Batswana."

He said the present system was promoting the division of the nation into classes and providing a better education to a few children whose parents can afford the exorbitant English medium school fees

He said that his party believed that man is the most important resource and that his development must be given first priority.

He said it was the policy of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) to educate only a minority and quoted what he said was page 21 of the BDP's 1979 Manifesto as saying it was wiser to spend money on educating a few people.

The other speaker Mr Mage said that his party would abolish the SHHA scheme and the Botswana Housing Corporation as soon as it comes to power, and create housing cooperatives.

He said that his party will consider rentals by occupants as instalments for the purchase of the house.

Mr S. Makgale and Mr K. Gaborone emphasised that the BNF was not a socialist party, but would form a national democratic state if elected into power.

They said the BNF comprises of people of different ideologies and interests.

"There were socialists, capitalists, chiefs and other groups in the BNF who had agreed on what we termed 'minimum programme,' they said. The BNF can only become a socialist party if the people themselves decide that the party take a socialist line.

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL MILLING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED--KANYE, JANUARY 14: A national milling industry has been established with 33 mills in operation and which will provide employment to 212 Batswana in the rural areas. This was announced by Mr David Inger, Managing Director of the Rural Industries Promotions (RIP) in Kanye at the annual general meeting of the RIP over the weekend. Mr Inger said that this was one of the examples of decentralised industry succeeding where the norm would be a centralised capital-intensive mill owned by South African or foreign interests. He stressed that rural women were the main beneficiaries in this project because as long "as rural women are tied to traditional 'low technology' methods such as stamping and preparing sorghum by hand, they do not have the freedom to increase production or obtain income in other ways." Mr Inger pointed out that studies had shown that women save over 20 per cent of their time by using the mill, and of this time saved, 41 per cent is put into other productive activities. [Excerpt] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/618

## CAPE VERDE

### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL VISITING MADEIRA--Corsino Fortes, Cape Verde's ambassador in Lisbon, is in Funchal today, beginning an official 3-day visit to Madeira. During his stay, Fortes will meet with local high officials and will bring up the possibility of intensifying relations and cooperation between Madeira and Cape Verde. The ambassador, who is accompanied by the cultural attache of the Cape Verdian mission in Lisbon, is visiting Madeira for the first time. Today in Funchal, he will be honored at a dinner given by the Joao Jardim government. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 9 Jan 84 p 20] 6362

CSO: 3442/267



## BRIEFS

GHANA-TOGO BORDER PROBLEMS--Ghanaians living along the borders have been advised to desist from carrying arms across the borders. This was stated by the Volta regional secretary, Dr Asamoah Tutu, at Shianing in the Nkwanta District on the third day of his tour in the northern part of the region. He also appealed to residents on the borders to be guided by reason when dealing with land disputes with people from other countries. He told them of the government's awareness of several land disputes between Ghana and Togo and assured them that the joint Ghana-Togo Demarcation Commission is working hard to solve their problems once and for all. The paramount chief of the area, Nana Oboko Adjei, told the secretary that the Togolese authorities have captured five of his subjects since January 15 and they have not been released. He called for the supply of cutlasses and other basic essential items to enable them to increase production. [Text] [AB010840 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Jan 84]

GAS, OXYGEN SHORTAGE--Air Liquid and the shortage of gas are in the news again. Hundreds of welders and other industrial users of gas continue to wait at the supply depot of Air Liquid in Accra without much hope of being served. Many of the customers travel from distant parts of the country. They told Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] reporters that they have been sleeping at the premises of the company for weeks. It will be recalled that the GBC last week broadcast a report from some concerned workers of the company alleging that the acute gas shortage is caused by the failure of management to start its Kumasi and Takoradi plants before shutting down the Tema one for maintenance. Meanwhile, hospitals across the country are without oxygen for operations and other services. Our reporters, however, discovered that oxygen supply to the 37 military and the police hospitals in Accra is good. The Ministry of Health has had to import oxygen from West Germany for the Ridge Hospital in Accra. Korle-Bu, the biggest hospital in Accra, has been without oxygen but when our reporters went there yesterday to find out the present situation, they were told to go and come today. [Text] [AB010855 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 84]

PRINTING PRESS TO SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE--A national security printing press is to be established in the country to print postage stamps, traveling documents, air tickets, and checkbooks locally. This will save the country the huge foreign exchange used every year on the importation of such items. This was announced by the secretary for transport and communications, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, at the opening of a community post office at Dansoman in Accra. [Excerpts] [AB041045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 3 Feb 84]

PESO DEVALUATION HURTS FOREIGN COOPERANTS

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 31 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Portuguese cooperants working in Guinea-Bissau asked the Portuguese Government for support last Friday in negotiating with the Guinea-Bissau authorities following the recent 100-percent [sic] devaluation of the national currency.

Meeting as a group with the Portuguese charge d'affaires, the cooperants alerted the Portuguese authorities to the sudden increase in the cost of living; according to economic experts, the beginning of January should see an increase of over 100 percent in the cost of essential goods and articles.

Seeking to protect the purchasing power which they had prior to the devaluation of the Guinea-Bissau peso, the group of Portuguese technicians who work in Guinea-Bissau even feel that the "current changes in the meaning of the salary clauses of their work contracts could even constitute, in an extreme situation, fair cause for unilateral abrogation."

In this regard, deciding "not to proceed with individual demands or negotiations, the cooperants ask the current chief of the Portuguese diplomatic mission, Charge d'Affaires Carlos Frota, to take the necessary steps to make the Guinea-Bissau Government aware of their problems, and request the support of the Portuguese Secretariat of State for Cooperation in possible negotiations to revise the work contracts to include a percentual increase in salaries."

In their meeting, the cooperants also decided that, in the next week, they would forward to the Portuguese cooperation authority, through the Portuguese Embassy in Bissau, a document directed to the Portuguese Government and other sovereign organs, listing the major problems in their professional activities, life and subsistence in Guinea-Bissau, as well as their immediate demands.

A committee of three technical cooperants, consisting of a jurist, a Portuguese teacher and a geographer, was formed and charged with representing the cooperants with the official cooperation institutions of Portugal and Guinea-Bissau and providing support in the solution of specific problems.

In addition to the problems deriving from the recent devaluation of the peso and the whopping increase in the cost of living. (Guinea-Bissau's civil servants will receive a 40-percent increase in salaries), the Portuguese cooperants stressed their "increasingly difficult problems with supplies, problems with inadequate housing and medical assistance and the shortage of medicine."

There are 71 Portuguese professionals now working in Guinea-Bissau under the provisions of official bilateral cooperation agreements (54 are teachers, and the rest are working in transportation, banking, economics and finance, health, justice, planning, communications and energy). There are also 27 technicians working under contracts with their companies or individual contracts.

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CSO: 3442/267

## BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT INCREASE--Guinea-Bissau's foreign trade deficit worsened in 1983, Pedro Godinho Gomes, governor of the National Bank, reported yesterday in Bissau during a round table on the economic stabilization program. Guinea-Bissau's economic problems led to a 50 percent devaluation of its currency, the peso, and the adoption of an economic and financial stabilization program. According to Pedro Godinho Gomes, exports reached \$8.5 million in 1983, a 30-percent decline from 1982, and imports rose to \$53 million, a "considerable increase." The governor of the National Bank said that "donations to Guinea-Bissau have fallen off and there have been fewer loans, basically because the government has not been paying off loans contracted abroad." Regarding the country's monetary policy, Gomes announced the drafting of a program for agricultural credit and a project to regulate the exchange market. He also reported that the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau had granted loans totaling 80 million pesos (\$2 million) to the private sector during fiscal year 1982-1983. Simoes Pereira, secretary of state for planning and cooperation, declared that Guinea-Bissau had obtained 60 percent of the financing for its 4-year development plan. The remaining financing, he explained, will depend on the results of a round table with international lending institutions this year in Geneva. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 9 Jan 84 p 20] 6362

CS0:3442/267

FRENCH INFLUENCE, FUTURE IN COUNTRY FEATURED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 156, Dec 83 pp 37-40

[Article by Alain Guilain]

[Text] Treichville is a neighborhood in Abidjan well known for its market and its nightclubs. It has the privilege of being the home of what is almost a national radio station. On the eve of a cabinet shuffle, it is from Radio Treichville that one learns the future makeup of the cabinet. The prophecies hurled at the public in this way usually turn out to be wrong, but paradoxically enough, those shortcomings in its information do no harm to their source. Radio Treichville exudes a steady stream of new rumors, groundless reports, and even pseudoconfidences from those who rule over us.

Radio Treichville is an institution. Over the past few months, it has turned its attention to the French colony in Ivory Coast, where it has discovered an astounding decline in numbers. Like rats abandoning a sinking ship, the French are said to be clearing out without waiting for the boat to sink.

There is no smoke without fire, and there is no doubt that a source of heat exists. The engines are not running any more, and the result is redundancies, notably among French cadres. A good number of merchants have closed up shop because the time is past when all one had to do to strike gold was rent space and hang a sign on the door. Only sturdy shoulders are able to bear up under the crisis today.

Moreover, the Ivorianization of cadres is not just a matter of idle talk--976 jobs in technical assistance have been lost since 1980. The same thing is happening in the private sector.

For those reasons, there are now fewer French in Ivory Coast, but it seems to be an exaggeration to compare the list of departures to a floodtide of massive evacuation. It is not an exodus, after all!



At the moment, 34,200 French are registered with the consulate general in Abidjan, and another 4,386 are registered in Bouake (those two consulates general cover the entire territory). To those figures should be added another 3,500 or so people who have felt no need to register. In all, therefore, there are about 42,000 French in Ivory Coast, including 31,000 in Abidjan.

In January 1982 there were 45,000. Anyone who knows how to subtract can get an exact idea of the size of the "exodus" in question: some 3,300 French, or 7.28 percent of the total. That figure is confirmed by French Consul General Bitard, who notes that as of November 1983, he had issued 611 birth, marriage, or death certificates, compared to 636 in 1982. So there is relative stability in the number of deaths, births, and marriages.

In 1981, 450 French were registering at the consulate every month. In 1983, their number was down to 350, but it should be pointed out that the French colony is increasingly taking on the features of a mobile population.

People used to arrive in Ivory Coast with the intention of staying for several years. Nowadays, many expatriates remain only a few months--just long enough to complete a mission. They do not register with the consulate, which requires that a French citizen remain continuously for 1 year before it will issue an identification card.

So there are still a lot of French in Ivory Coast: 31,000 in Abidjan, 2,712 in Bouake, 1,000 in Yamoussoukro, 500 in San-Pedro, 392 in Korhogo, and so on. It seems worthwhile to take a look at how they actually live in the Ivorian context.

#### Culture, Leisure, Education

In general, the French citizen in Ivory Coast is not fascinated by culture with a big C. In that sphere, he lives on what he already knows and does not seek to learn too much overseas. On the other hand, he is concerned about his leisure activities, and Abidjan is the right place for him to find satisfaction in that area. The range of leisure activities available to him is to be found in magazines such as GUIDO, which is designed primarily with him in mind.

There he will find the best films of the week--often shown the same week that they are in Paris. It has been several years since movies were monopolized by one or two privileged companies, and the resulting competition has led to healthy emulation in the choice of quality films.

Besides movies, variety shows are popular with the French in Ivory Coast, and Hughes Aufray and the "Comrades of Song" were a hit in Abidjan just recently. Evenings at the theater gratify the taste for light theatrical entertainment, and when a star appears, the French make an effort to be there. Last October the Montreal Jazz Ballet, which had received flattering reviews in the Paris press, achieved considerable success in Abidjan thanks to that publicity. And lastly, attention should be drawn to the French passion for "bigname lecturers," who regularly speak to full houses.

Show business is not the only entertainment for the French in Ivory Coast, especially those in Abidjan. They also have the ocean and lagoons for water sports, the cottages along the coast from Port-Bouet to Bassam are alive with merriment every weekend, and the most privileged members of the colony go off by themselves to what are real secondary residences and to the clubs in Assinie, where everything is designed for the idle life.

Golf, tennis, and horseback riding are the prerogative of a privileged minority, but to tell the truth, those advantages, which are often expensive, are not the basic concern of the French in Ivory Coast.

What distinguishes them above all is their propensity for gathering among themselves like their moms and dads did in the old days. Like people in the French provinces used to do, they invite each other to dinner--not to take pot-luck, but with small plates in the big ones, silverware, glassware, and porcelain laid out on embroidered tablecloths.

Geographic origins are of considerable importance, and the regional associations ring charmingly with the accents of Provence, Alsace, or Brittany. On the other hand, Parisians are few.

The expatriates, on the other hand, gain in qualities what the others lose in the daily routine. They are in fact active and attached to their work, and they have a spirit of initiative and courage. "When you're not in your own country, you have to show your best side." It would also not be a bad idea to point out that they are usually patriotic, something that might almost seem a defect to a good number of their fellow citizens who have remained at home.

When they visit France, the French are excellent propagandists for their host country: "Ivory Coast is really something!" But once back in Abidjan, they become fearsome critics.

Using the pronoun in the third person plural, the French are not sparing in their criticism of Ivory Coast's highest officials. "They" are irresponsible, "they" have no professional conscientiousness, "they" think only about lining their pockets--yes, sir, "they" are headed for catastrophe. "They" have faults that are just beyond all help!

Let there be no mistake: the criticism is not malicious--it is almost affectionate (after all, we are most critical of those we are fond of), and very often it is only a disguised way of expressing a certain sense of superiority in a country where, despite everything, the living is good, just like at home.

The older members of the colony--those who have been in Ivory Coast for many years--consider themselves nationals in the full sense. In many cases, however, there is a considerable gap between reality and that well-disposed frame of mind.

They may be full citizens, but they do not associate closely enough with the Ivorian. Their intimate contacts with him are in fact limited in the extreme. It is true that the Ivorian, for his part, and despite his reputation for hospitality, makes no great effort to attract the white man into his home.

It is also true that even among themselves, the French aspire only to gather in keeping with the best traditions of segregation, basing their choices on native region (whence the importance of the regional associations), occupation, their connection with the public or the private sector, their social standing, and a great number of other distinctive characteristics.

This fragmentation of society among the French is not something new. The old settlers still living in Ivory Coast no doubt remember the clubs in the administrative centers, which were a sort of recreational club where expatriates would gather.

On one side was the administration: the commandant--who was always addressed as such by everyone--the professor, the elementary teacher, and the engineer. And on the other was the nongovernment element, where all occupations mixed together. For their part, the military shut themselves up in their officers' mess inside their guarded enclosures. They did not mix, either. To some extent, the French living in Ivory Coast today continue that tradition, but they have not extended it to the foreigners from other continents who live alongside them in Ivory Coast.

That sums up the French in Ivory Coast. But let us not leave them before mentioning one of their major concerns: the education of their children.

#### Different Curriculum

For a long time, the keynote of education in Ivory Coast was syncretism: Ivorian and French young people attended the same classes and took the same examinations, which were recognized as equally valid in both countries. The advantages provided by such a system from the standpoint of interpenetration between the communities were appreciated. Alongside the government schools, private schools became well known in that respect while also dispensing quality education, examples being the Sainte-Marie and Mermoz secondary schools.

The differentiation that now exists between the curriculum laid down for Ivorians and that for the French means that joint education is no longer possible.

Under those conditions, it became necessary to establish schools for French children only. The Blaise Pascal Lycee in Abidjan and the Saint-Exupery School in Yamoussoukro, which opened after personal consent was obtained from the chief of state, and the Descartes School in Bouake are the result. There are also a few primary schools in the towns in the interior, but not many because at that level, the general rule is that Ivorians and French take the same classes. All those schools were established recently, and they have a total of some 2,000 students all the way up to university level, where there are 120 French students.

Most French young people are still enrolled in Ivorian secondary schools or in the university-level schools. By way of example, it can be mentioned that three French students are enrolled at the National Higher School of Public Works.

Speaking generally, the French are satisfied with those schools, although they are expensive for the parents. The parents have expressed the desire to have their children taught by the best teachers.

Since the French Republic is no longer wealthy, it cannot afford to pay for everything, so the French have to make up the difference. The result is that compared to their fellow citizens in France, they have the privilege of knowing very precisely what it costs to educate their children. And many of them were surprised to learn the total cost of the operation.

Since they were being called on to provide the financing, it was natural that they should oversee the process, and that is what they do through a particularly dynamic and effective parents' association. The result is that French young people in Ivory Coast are educated thanks to the combined efforts of the republic and their parents as a group. According to what we were told, the results are excellent.

#### Economic Supremacy

A few figures must be cited to pinpoint the role of the French sector in Ivory Coast's economy.

Fifteen countries constitute Ivory Coast's chief suppliers. Here we will mention only the six largest in 1982:

1. France: over 227 billion CFA francs.
2. Japan: over 48 billion CFA francs.
3. United States: nearly 37 billion CFA francs.
4. The Netherlands: 30 billion CFA francs.
5. Nigeria: 30 billion CFA francs.
6. The FRG: 28 billion CFA francs.

So with 31.6 percent of the market, France is in first place among Ivory Coast's suppliers--ahead of Japan, which, despite the seductiveness of its vehicles and its television sets, accounts for only 6.7 percent of sales.

A look at Ivory Coast's sales abroad shows that here, too, France is dominant. Once again, let us list Ivory Coast's six largest customers:

1. France: nearly 147 billion CFA francs.
2. United States: 105 billion CFA francs.
3. The Netherlands: 91 billion CFA francs.
4. Italy: 65 billion CFA francs.
5. Upper Volta: over 34 billion CFA francs.
6. The FRG: 34 billion CFA francs.



This puts France in first place among Ivory Coast's customers (20 percent), ahead of the United States (14 percent) and the Netherlands (12 percent).

The same preferential ranking exists in the field of industry, where France prides itself on being the prime partner of Ivory Coast, whose turnover, let us recall in passing, exceeded 1 trillion CFA francs for the first time in 1982-1983.

That figure needs to be remembered in the face of assertions from generally well-informed quarters to the effect that everything in Ivory Coast "is going down the drain" like the coffee of Louis XV's pretty mistress.

Everything is not "going down the drain," but it is true that everything is not roses, because here as everywhere, there is a raging crisis. As one example, there was the liquidation of SALCI (Ivory Coast Pineapple Company), which since 1979 had recorded an accumulated deficit of over 8 billion CFA francs. The company's chief stockholder, the French SCOA [West African Trading Company], did not wait for the sad ending, but took its marbles and ran. Using the pretext of diversifying its activities, it went off to seek its fortune elsewhere.

It is nevertheless true that industrial turnover in Ivory Coast exceeds 1 trillion CFA francs, and that is a record figure, even if allowance does have to be made for inflation and the fickleness of a currency badly in need of stability. But in any case, to get back to the example of SALCI, a new candidate--the Bongrain group--has reportedly offered to take over. So all hope is not lost, and all the big plans are not being abandoned.

The future international switching center planned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is already stimulating competition. The Soubre Dam is arousing the interest of numerous French suppliers, and the French firm of SOFRETRU has been working for the past 6 years on plans to build the Abidjan subway, which would represent an investment of 40 billion CFA francs.

Following his visit to Ivory Coast last October, the French minister of industry and research, Laurent Fabius, encouraged French firms to be more dynamic in facing the competition, "because the country is no longer in our pocket."

In fact, France's position in the Ivorian market is essential. In 1982, France exported more to Ivory Coast than it did to Mexico or Brazil and almost as much as it did to Canada.

So the French are firmly established, and their position is helped by the common language and a lengthy shared history. But their presence does not seem dynamic enough. Their tendency seems to be to live on the achievements of years past, whereas the United States, Japan, and the FRG have already managed to adapt to the crisis with a dynamism that might enable them to nibble away at the edges of the supremacy currently enjoyed by the French. Get out of there and make room for me!

## "White Ass"

The time has come for us to dwell briefly on the "cooperation man." In an Ivory Coast at the peak of its prosperity, he was for a long time the poor relation, and with a hint of covetousness, he used to compare his existence with the lifestyle enjoyed by the "private sector."

To make ends meet, he was definitely thrifty, using the baggage allowances lavished upon him by the government down to the last kilogram, both coming and going.

Not knowing the amount of his paycheck, his critics suspected him of being miserly or, at the very least, tightfisted. To the workers in trade and industry, the cooperation man was the "white ass"--a reference to the color of the license plate on his car. They could just as easily have called him "white belly," but that was not pejorative enough. The French are not always gentle with each other, and that is as true in Ivory Coast as it is elsewhere.

So then, the cooperants in Ivory Coast were "white asses" until someone thought of giving them license plates like everyone else's. With or without that distinction, however, they are recognized as having undisputed authority, assured influence, and friends in high places.

As a consequence, they are respected even if they are joked about behind their backs as a means of moral compensation. But for all that, the respect they receive is a matter of the most elementary justice. No one has contributed more than they to the country's fantastic development, and very rarely have they returned home with their fortunes made.

We bow low before the names of Blohorn, Massieye, Ferras, and other champions of trade and industry, but at the same time, we do not forget the Sallers, Bonnets, Belkiris, Governor Guy Nairay, and, along with them, over 3,000 of their fellow citizens who are linked to Ivory Coast by the most diverse ties.

At the end of 1982, there were 3,457 of them, including 2,751 teachers (80 percent of the total) and 706 technicians.

Excluding the cost of housing and of transportation within the country, which is borne by Ivory Coast (7 billion CFA francs), they have cost 55.5 billion CFA francs, with 83.39 percent of that sizable amount being borne by the Ivorians. Those figures do not include the some 1,000 cooperants who are the direct responsibility of organizations in the host country (the Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration, for example).

Ivory Coast's contribution toward paying the cost of technical assistance is considerable. This is the result of the so-called block system that was adopted in 1965.

Between independence and 1965, France spent 13.2 billion CFA francs on the cooperants, or an average of just over 2 billion per year. From 1966 to 1970, that amount continued to be paid as a lump sum, but since Ivory Coast's needs



were increasing steadily, the latter country was called on to pay the difference in real costs (5.75 billion CFA francs out of a total real cost of 7.85 billion CFA francs).

From 1970 to 1982, France's contribution increased until it reached 7.925 billion CFA francs, but the total cost of cooperation personnel also increased during the same period, for a total of 47.745 billion CFA francs. In 1982, Ivory Coast assumed full responsibility for the difference--that is, 39.82 billion CFA francs (83.39 percent of the total).

As difficult as that bill was to digest not so long ago, reducing it was difficult in view of Ivory Coast's ambitious social program. That program alone was taking 86.9 percent of the expenditure for technical assistance personnel, and most of that was for teachers.

Helped on by the crisis, the need to accelerate the Ivorianization of cadres forced itself on the government. From 1980 to 1983, the number of cooperants fell from 3,976 to 3,000 (from 3,234 to 2,701 in the case of teachers). That decline, which is now irreversible, is going to speed up. It is in keeping with Ivorian policy on the subject, and it was confirmed on the French side in the form of a communication adopted by the Council of Ministers on 16 May 1983 concerning the guidelines for French policy on technical assistance.

In particular, the plans are to quickly replace French technical assistance cadres with Ivorian cadres. That assistance will therefore be gradually eliminated, as it should be, quite naturally. It can be stated that from Ivory Coast's standpoint, it is probably seen as the best possible instrument for contributing to greater well-being and greater efficiency.

The "white asses" have well earned the country's respect!

#### Not Letting Go

As we conclude this general survey of the French colony in Ivory Coast, it seems that once again Radio Treichville has started another round of scuttlebutt (or rumor, as we civilians would say). The French are not fleeing, and their relatively few departures are due to the crisis and to layoffs.

The French Consulate General in Abidjan recorded 400 departures in 1982. In 1983 there will be fewer than 250. So the number of people returning to France is leveling off as a result of the fact that fewer people are losing their jobs.

Like the Ivorians who are their hosts, the French are bowing under the weight of a difficult economic period. Like the Ivorians, they are keeping their hopes up and not letting go. Such tenacity deserves to bear fruit, and there is every reason to believe that it will do so.

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CSO: 3419/354

WORK OF FOREIGN COOPERANTS IN NATION DESCRIBED

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 9 Jan 84 p 20

[Report by Jan Michel Stoullig, AFP (French News Agency)]

[Text] Despite the day-to-day problems, hundreds of foreign cooperants continue to work in socialist Mozambique. However, technicians who work under well-paying contracts with foreign associations or governments and without any real ideological motivation are gradually beginning to replace the "progressive" volunteers who went to the country after FRELIMO came to power when Mozambique achieved independence in 1975.

Be that as it may, all these cooperants have a basic function, because Mozambique continues to suffer from a major shortage of skilled manpower as a result of the mass exodus of the Portuguese colonists at the time of independence. The first wave of bearded wild-eyed militants--who have been seen in other parts, in Algeria, Chile or Portugal--are, little by little, going "home."

Among other things, since Mozambique does not have foreign exchange reserves, its government is finding it increasingly difficult to pay for these volunteers itself. For example, a Scandinavian journalist receives \$800 per month (the equivalent of over 100 contos) and 45 percent of this may be transferred to a foreign account. Thus there are now only 5 Italian "militants," as against 150 cooperants paid by Italy. There are also, including all the categories, 300 Dutch cooperants, 250 Swedish cooperants (one of the major countries granting aid) and 80 English cooperants, among others.

The Soviets have about 300 cooperants in Mozambique.

The European cooperants we interviewed feel that the living conditions have severely deteriorated: problems with supply, cuts in water and light, waiting lines for restaurants and theaters, lack of public transportation and security problems outside the cities because of possible attacks from anticommunist rebels.

The foreign visitor who carries a few sausages in his luggage will always be greeted with open arms.

An English cooperant noted, however, that the cooperants are still relatively privileged. "The life of the average expatriate is light-years above that of the Mozambican citizen," he said.

Anyone who has foreign currency will find the "free shops" (state establishments) well-stocked. For the diplomats, particularly, the weekly ritual is to go to neighboring Swaziland (50 kilometers away) and return with the car crammed with purchases. For fresh produce, which is almost impossible to find, some people resort to the black market, which is harshly repressed by the authorities, however. One witness said she saw a diplomat at the beach, running into the water with a dollar in his hand to buy a fish from a fisherman.

#### Political Motives and Distaste for Apartheid

So the question arises: Why, time after time, are contracts renewed in a country where comfort is not the norm, where cultural activities are limited and where education is primitive?

The motives are varied. In the first place, many natives of Scandinavia, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and other countries are still politically motivated. Eurocommunists, orthodox Maoists, feminists and "Third Worlders" share a hostility to South Africa because of its regime of apartheid (racial segregation), its periodic raids into Mozambique and its aid to the rebels of the MNR (Mozambican National Resistance).

Thus, they put the lack of racism in Mozambique and the integrity and honesty of its leaders above everything else. In addition, among the teachers, physicians, technicians, agronomists, journalists, public administrators and so on, mention is often made of the sense of usefulness and interest in the work.

Altruism is not the only motive, however. Some of the cooperants are fleeing unemployment in Europe, finding jobs in the tropics. Maputo is a pretty city, the beach is near by, and the people are not aggressive. Finally, the financial attraction is not negligible; from 30 to 100 percent of the wages may be deposited in a foreign account.

Then, separated from their Western colleagues, there are the cooperants from the Eastern countries: Bulgarians, Romanians, East Germans, Soviets, Chinese and so on.

The Chinese can be found, specifically, in the hotels of the province. The GDR technicians who are rebuilding a railway line in the direction of the Muhtize coal fields return at night to the city of Beira, to the Hotel Dom Carlos, a deteriorating masterpiece of medieval "kitch." They tolerate--without too much cursing--the scanty food and the water shortage.

There are always Soviet military advisors vacationing at the hotel. One of the Soviet physicians admitted that he only wanted one thing: to return to Moscow when he finishes his 2-year contract, or at least to be assigned to Maputo.

What about the risks of working in the jungle? In August, 2 geologists were murdered and another 24 were abducted by the MNR. Over the past 2 years, Portuguese, French, Spaniards and Bulgarians, specifically, have been held for several weeks by the rebels.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE HEAD FORECASTS GOOD CROPS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Nov 83 pp 8-9

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Text] "Who told us it would continue to rain like this?" These were the opening words of the dialogue that our reporter had recently with Antonio Mondlane, director of the "1 November" Agricultural Enterprise on the subject of the latest rains. This unit conducts its economic activities in Boane District (village of Umpala) in Maputo Province.

It is a production center that is virtually in an embryonic stage, having begun operations in April of this year pursuant to its creation the previous February. The objectives that oriented its formation consist basically of the simultaneous achievement of two main goals: to grow fresh produce in quantities sufficient to supply the city of Maputo, and to carry out the practical training of cadres in preparation for a future--and planned--expansion.

This enterprise did, of course, have a difficult time "being born," as the saying goes. The aptness of this expression stems from the fact that the enterprise was born in a year when the drought attained alarming proportions, and that it must grow food for a city crowded with people even though only inexperienced manpower is available for this purpose.

However, because of the rain that has now fallen on Maputo Province--resulting in an increased flow in the Umbeluzi River, the principal source of irrigation water--the workers feel that "the coming agricultural production campaign will be a success, if it continues to rain."

Indeed--according to Antonio Mondlane--it has never before been possible to store as much water as is now the case. On the day we went to visit the farm he manages, the water gauge showed that it would take only 30 centimeters more to fill the reservoir, which is very large and has a depth of 12 meters.

In view of this new situation, the National Water Directorate [DNA] authorized all growers to irrigate their crops; this has been reflected in the satisfactory recovery of those crops that had already been regarded as lost, such as hot peppers, sweet peppers and watermelon.



"Until shortly before it began to rain heavily," the manager emphasized, "our electric pump--which draws the water from the river and deposits it in the reservoir--had been sealed by order of the DNA. The crops had begun to wither, but given the specific nature of our enterprise we were subsequently authorized to irrigate once a week only, which is also of insignificant benefit."

#### Local Training of Elementary Cadres

The "1 November" agricultural enterprise plans to open, in 1984, a school for training elementary agricultural cadres. The opening of classes is dependent on the completion of construction of the headquarters. This institution will operate with the help of Algerian agricultural technicians who are at the present time lending their cooperation to the enterprise.

Antonio Mondlane said that construction of the headquarters of the enterprise had already been started last September and that the project calls for the construction of five warehouses for fresh produce, processing installations, and an office. Only the foundations have been completed to date.

"We were unable to progress beyond that point," he said, "because of a lack of concrete blocks caused by the fact that production by PROSUL [expansion unknown] has been paralyzed by a lack of water. We believe that if no new bottlenecks arise we shall have the project completed 6 months from now."

Practical training is being imparted at the present time in the growing fields, involving eight brigades with a total of 96 people. Each worker specializes in only one specific area, as for example irrigation, planting, transplanting, the construction of nurseries, tractor driving, and so forth.

Simultaneously, those workers who have a third or fourth grade education are being sent to the Basic Agricultural School at Umbeluzi to receive additional academic training. It is also known that another group will be sent in 1984 to Algeria, where it will study agriculture.

Another item in the program for expansion of this enterprise is the plan to increase the total area from the present 120 hectares to 150; the principal activity will be the growing of fresh produce and certain cereal grains. Everything, however, depends on how the situation develops in respect to rainfall.

#### Frustrating Labor

As we have already explained, the enterprise in question has been operating since last April directly under the Office of Green Zones of the City of Maputo. It benefits from the support of five technicians from Algeria, and almost all the equipment employed--three tractors with their respective accessories, three farm vehicles, seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural equipment--has come from that African nation.

A total of 80 tons of fresh produce was achieved during this initial year of activity; it was marketed in Boane District and in the hotels, hospitals and markets of the nation's capital.

According to our interviewee, this quantity of produce was far below initial forecasts if one takes into account the amount of human resources that were mobilized beforehand for the production effort. The explanation for this (as we have already stated) is basically the water shortage.

"We have had many difficulties during this initial year of our labor," the manager emphasized. "We had already completed the transplanting and direct seeding when in July we began to have one breakdown of the electric pump after another, reflecting problems with the turbine and the shaft," he said.

Because of this situation, some fields had to go 15 to 20 days without irrigation. It was only after a great effort that the necessary parts were found--on the scrap heap--but the losses sustained were nonetheless enormous as the drought steadily worsened.

"Just when we thought we had solved the problem of our electric pump," Mondlane declared, "the flow of the Umbeluzi River slackened considerably and the city of Maputo experienced difficult moments. The DNA accordingly issued instructions that we not irrigate, and our reservoir went completely dry," he said in conclusion.

#### Emergency Plan for "Family Day"

Enthusiastic over the rainfall, the 150 workers of the "1 November" agricultural enterprise (1 November is Algeria's national holiday) are laboring intensively to ensure that on 25 December--Family Day--there will be no shortage of fresh produce in the city of Maputo.

This attitude is worthy of praise, and we have learned that it has come as a response to the appeal issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The appeal is also directed to other production units, including the family producers of the entire Maputo Province.

In the case of the "1 November" enterprise, a total of 120 hectares is being prepared under the Emergency Plan exclusively for fresh produce destined for the coming holiday season. Construction of the plant nurseries has reportedly been completed, and the work of transplantation was begun recently.

"For Family Day," Manager Antonio Mondlane said, "we are planning to grow cucumbers, lettuce, collards, kale, bush red peppers, green beans, summer squash, sweet potatoes, watermelon and hot peppers. We believe the results of this 'holiday production campaign' can be better--or at least as good as--those achieved during the entire year, inasmuch as we were always faced with the problem of the drought."

"What has proved to be difficult for us," he continued, "is forecasting crop yields, for we have never worked under normal conditions and don't even know whether or not the rain will continue. Moreover, we are in the midst of a hot season, which is not suitable for the growing of fresh produce; but we are convinced that we shall make a great contribution to Family Day."



This emergency plan is sponsored by the Office of Green Zones of the city of Maputo, which dispenses all the support necessary for the agricultural producers of Greater Maputo. The local population has also greeted this appeal with great satisfaction, for it will serve to augment the supply of foodstuffs for the holiday season.

#### "I Like To Work in Agriculture"

"I have now arrived at the decisive moment when I must apply in practice the theoretical knowledge I acquired at the School of Agriculture. I am happy, and I like to work in agriculture." These are the words of 26-year-old Gertrudes Jose Mavie, who is an agricultural engineer.

We found her immersed in her work, wearing trousers and a blouse that were mud-splattered, as were also her low-cut shoes. It was indeed rather uncommon to find a woman moving from one side to the other, giving instructions to the workers and discussing--with conviction--questions concerning the work with the foreign technicians who were toiling at her side.

She told us she had completed her studies in 1981 at the School of Agriculture in Maputo. She was subsequently assigned to the Agricultural Management Unit, from which she went last February to the "1 November" enterprise.

She also said that she was adapting without difficulty to field labor and that she had never suffered from an inferiority complex vis-a-vis the men with whom she worked.

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MAFAMBISSE SUGAR PLANT PRODUCTION FIGURES GIVEN

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Francisco Eduardo]

[Text] With the production of 10,600 tons of sugar, the Mafambisse sugar refinery--located in the town of the same name in Sofala Province--has concluded its 1983 sugar production campaign.

This quantity of sugar--which represents a decrease of approximately 17 [as published] tons from the figure for the previous production campaign--was processed from the 123,000 tons of cane planted for the purpose. It will be recalled that the annual plan for this large manufacturing complex envisioned a harvest of 90,000 tons, which would have corresponded to a total production of 8,500 tons of sugar.

To learn about the basic activities there, a team of reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE went to the complex, which was in the final moments of its production campaign. We learned in this connection that this year's labors were accomplished in a period of 144 days (from early June to 10 November) and involved a total of 7,600 workers in the first phase.

When interviewed by our newspaper concerning various aspects involved in the current production campaign, Simione Chivite--current general manager of the Mafambisse Sugar Refinery--said at the outset that the plant had encountered many negative factors in connection with the process of manufacturing the sugar.

"As regards manpower," he declared, "I would say that the number of workers involved does not in any way correspond to the requirements of the refinery, namely 9,000 workers. This situation was made substantially worse because of a sudden reduction in force during the production campaign," he said, so that "by the end of the campaign only 6,800 were assigned to the operations."

Many Cuttings, Low Yields

One aspect that was described to us as the principal cause of the low production figures at Mafambisse was the fact that during 1983 there had been no plan for replanting the cane fields. This made it necessary to utilize the old cane plants, with the result that a total of 10 cuttings were made over the past several years without replacing the old plants.

"In technical terms," the general manager emphasized, "in order for the cane to produce a good harvest the fields must be replanted after the fourth or perhaps even the fifth cutting, so as to ensure the simultaneous growth of new and productive sprouts." He emphasized that whenever this is not done the production index declines sharply.

We therefore wanted to know when the Mafambisse Sugar Refinery would take this action to replace the old cane plantings. "We plan to do it in preparation for the next production campaign. We have in fact already begun the preparatory work, starting with fertilizing the fields and concluding with the re-planting."

#### Water Alternatives

Located only a few kilometers from the Pungue River, the cane-growing area of the Mafambisse Sugar Complex is surrounded by six automatic pumps, of which only four are in optimum condition.

The dialogue with our reporter was almost concluded when General Manager Simone Chivite of the Mafambisse Sugar Refinery took the occasion to speak of the fleet of vehicles used by the enterprise in its transportation system. He said in this connection that the complex possesses 21 tractors and 14 trucks, which because of the current shortage of batteries are unable to operate at night.

"In addition to the shortage of batteries and other kinds of equipment that are essential components of a tractor or other vehicles," he said, "we have throughout the production campaign also found ourselves hampered by the lack of tires, which was something we had not anticipated would be a cause for concern but that proved to be just that," Chivite said in conclusion.

Given these circumstances, we can say that the 11 hectares of the cane-growing area that are available to the Mafambisse Sugar Complex to support its manufacturing operations are going to acquire a "new look," for they will be adorned with new shoots of cane.

"For this reason," Simone Chivite assured us, "and without taking into consideration the unexpected circumstances that might arise to affect the coming production campaign, it is possible to guarantee that the yield of cane will be approximately 80 tons per hectare, and under our normal operating conditions this is quite satisfactory."

Note: Of the existing work force of this large sugar refining complex, only a very few workers were hired through "Operation Production." It is also anticipated that within the near future the Mafambisse complex will be receiving a total of 1,000 "unproductive" personnel.

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PRODUCTION GOALS SET FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Nov 83 pp 8-9

[Article by Paulo Maduco]

[Text] The "7 April" Agricultural Cooperative (in Mandruze, Dondo District), which recently was given two tractors--one by President of the Republic Samora Machel during the deliberations of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party--is today making great progress in the various domains relating to agriculture. This fact was confirmed by our reporter, who went to that locality in Sofala Province for that purpose.

One source at Project IR-4--the entity responsible for technical assistance to the growing fields and the principal purveyor of governmental support to the family sector and the private and agricultural cooperative sectors in Sofala Province--disclosed to DM [DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE] that investments in the aforementioned production unit total 3,000 contos.

"We have already completed the field work for the current agricultural production campaign, and we are now busy with the planting," said Domingos Jordane, superintendent of production at the "7 April" cooperative in Mandruze.

"When I say we have concluded our field labors," he emphasized, "I mean that the tractor given us by the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution was successful in cultivating the entire farm."

In a conversation we had with one of the two tractor drivers, we were informed that this "gift" alone took care of the cultivation of the entire 64 hectares of the agricultural cooperative in question. This work--which included grading the land--took 3 weeks compared to the months it had taken previously, before the tractors arrived.

This replacement of the hoe by more sophisticated equipment represents a genuine stimulus to the process of increasing the total area under cultivation and therefore of increasing agricultural production. With the exception of the elimination of the so-called "dead time," however, this plan will not be implemented during the current agricultural campaign, for reasons not of the cooperative members' own choosing.

"Everything will be accomplished during the next agricultural campaign," Domingos Jordane said, "and most specifically the expansion of the total area under cultivation, for in that campaign the field work will be consonant with the condition of the soil, on the one hand, and with the 'stock' of plant materials for the planting operations."

#### Cultivation Completed on Individual Plots

Together with the completion of field work at the Mandruze Agricultural Cooperative, one should emphasize the identical steps that the cooperative members have been taking on their individual plots. According to the production superintendent, each member of the collectivity is allowed 3 days per week to devote to individual production with a view to his own self-sufficiency.

In addition to the goal of self-sufficiency (which is the principal objective of this individual production), this allowance of time to the cooperative members for production outside the framework of the cooperative is also intended to create conditions for the growing of surpluses as a means of stimulating the marketing of farm produce. This measure will in addition help to eliminate the dependence of the individual members on the production of their respective collectivities.

Another important aspect relates to a study looking toward the future distribution of the results of the agricultural production in the form of money to the cooperative members--something which to date still cannot be accomplished in view of the fact that they are being remunerated in the form of food products. This situation becomes all the more deplorable when the foodstuffs that are distributed run out and the members of the cooperative do not have any money to buy other food products for their own subsistence.

#### Fruit Growing: 520 Orange and Grapefruit Trees Planted

The Mandruze cooperative members propose to dedicate themselves--beginning this year--to fruit growing involving the generalized planting of certain fruit varieties, with emphasis on citrus. In implementation of this proposal, a total of 520 trees--300 grapefruit and 220 orange--have already been planted.

According to information we obtained at the cooperative, the difficulties currently involved in the acquisition of plants for transplanting are the one obstacle to progress in this activity. As soon as this situation is corrected, more fruit trees will be planted.

Moreover, other information indicates that besides grapefruit and oranges, certain other species of citrus--including tangerines and lemons--may be introduced for growing. It is emphasized that contacts are now being made with fruit-growing enterprises and individuals with a view to acquiring young trees for planting.



### Under Construction: A 200-Square-Meter Warehouse

When we speak of the progress at the "7 April" Agricultural Cooperative we are speaking not merely of the existence of new equipment but also (and above all) of the new organization that is coming into being with a view to raising production indices and improving the conditions for storing the produce. This program comprises--among other things--the construction of a 200-square-meter warehouse for storing fresh produce, seeds and chemical products.

However, according to Romao Gimo, a cooperative member involved in the construction of the aforementioned infrastructure, the construction work has been experiencing delays with respect to the target dates previously established for its completion, due to the lack of certain materials--principally cement and sheets of Lusalite.

In response to a question by reporters as to why the cooperative is confronted by a lack of these materials when in fact the district is the sole producer thereof in the province, this source said that concern over the problem had already been communicated through channels to the administrative structures of the district with a view to solving the problem.

On the other hand, to cover a portion of the requirements for materials to be used in completing construction of the warehouse, the members of the Mandruze cooperative are currently busy producing raw bricks for the wall. A total of 400 had been produced as of the time of our visit.

### Filling, Rolling and Grading

Under the program to improve the condition of the principal access road to the Mandruze Agricultural Cooperative, intensive work (notably grading, filling and rolling) is being carried out by Project IR-4 on the trail that links this collectivity to the district seat.

Extending over a stretch of 4.5 kilometers, this program consists--in addition to the filling, rolling and grading--of the construction of aqueducts and additional drainage ditches to drain away the water. The work will continue until the end of the year and includes the use of a power shovel, two trucks to transport the clay, and a tractor to haul the roller.

"Although no plan was drawn up for opening this road, you can see that the work is going forward, and we believe that by the end of the year the road will be in optimal condition," one source connected with Project IR-4 disclosed to us concerning this important undertaking.

### Cooperative Members Buy Automatic Pump and Incidental Pipe

An automatic pump with the capacity to irrigate 12 hectares by means of a sprinkling system has just been purchased for approximately 900 contos by the members of the Mandruze cooperative, as part of the program for increasing the production of fresh fruits and vegetables.



Together with the respective pipe, the equipment in question has already been installed at the recently completed reservoir, which has a capacity of 10,000 squaremeters of water. It will all be used for irrigating the field where the fresh produce is grown.

Information gathered at the site by DM states that this automatic pump was imported from Zimbabwe, in response to a proposal submitted by the cooperative members to the Ministry of Agriculture with a view to increasing their production of fresh fruits and vegetables.

In fact, work is going forward at the present moment at this agricultural cooperative to enlarge the area devoted to the growing of fresh produce without any interruption in the current production of these articles, which are of vital importance in respect to improving the local diet.

#### Prospects for Honey Production

"We are learning how to install the beehives and how to work with the bees for the production of honey," said Joao Quinze Mafate, a finalist of the Sixth Class of the Dondo Secondary School and a member of the Mandruze "7 April" cooperative.

Here we had discovered one more activity of which nothing had been said for some time: the production of honey. Although beekeeping is still in an embryonic stage, the Mandruze Agricultural Cooperative is already engaging in this activity and at the present time has a total of seven beehives.

"We are concentrating at the present time on the planting of flowers to attract the bees through the pollen and nectar," said Manuel Bichote, a Project FO-7 worker and Joao Mafate's agricultural adviser. Bichote spoke of the plans to increase the number of beehives to be used for honey production.

This is the first time that the Mandruze cooperative members have attempted to produce honey. They are doing so with direct support from Project FO-7, which is sponsoring this activity under the Ministry of Agriculture in Sofala. It is expected, however, that the number of beehives will be further increased.

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MANICA PROVINCE SEEKS TO INCREASE GREEN ZONE PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Nov 83 pp 8-9

[Article by Jordao Domingos]

[Text] The FRELIMO Fourth Party Congress--held recently in the national capital--adopted as a principal topic for deliberation the fight against the armed bandits and against hunger. Attention is accordingly being directed throughout the nation toward implementation of these resolutions. Manica Province is no exception, and we shall therefore concentrate, in this article, on the antihunger campaign under way in this region and specifically in the "peripheral belt" around the city of Chimoio.

Without reference to the decisions of the Fourth Congress, the provincial government has for some time been concerned with the development of agricultural production activities in the zone around the city. The type of work to be done was even specified, and it was to be carried out in the form of alternative programs for combating the effects of the drought together with the creation of small-scale projects.

In this context, reorganization of the Green Zones [ZV's] was classified as a priority task for immediate implementation, in order to make it possible to obtain larger and better-quality yields in the agricultural sector. It will in any event be implemented in accordance with the guidelines established by the supervising entity, in this case the Office of Green Zones--an entity that already has its doors open and has accomplished a noteworthy labor to date.

At the present time, reorganization activities consist of the distribution of land in the form of family plots of 1 hectare and up based on the size of each household and on its production capacity. This measure has already been extended to hundreds of families that are currently engaged in tilling the soil or even in planting crops already, notably corn (which will be grown under irrigation).

Mario Agostinho, director of planning of the Office of ZV's in Chimoio, told the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in an interview that the objective of distributing the land in plots of more than 1 hectare is to eliminate the custom that prevails among families (and farmers in general) of engaging in agricultural activity on plots of one-half hectare or less. By the end of each production campaign these plots have each produced no more than three to five sacks of corn--the principal cereal grain grown in this province.

## Priority Crops

According to Mario Agostinho, the following crops have been given priority for planting during the current (1983-84) agricultural crop year in all growing areas: corn, beans, rice, sweet potatoes and sunflower, with the two last-named being assigned to the private and cooperative sector in addition to various other crops.

Meanwhile, in order to cope with the effects of the drought--which has persisted in this region of our country--the people have once again been advised to make full use of existing low-lying areas and to grow species that are resistant to this scourge of nature. The following crops were sown pursuant to this advice: sweet potatoes, cassava, squash, Nhemba beans, madumbe [meaning unknown] and other crops, all of which have yielded excellent results in previous production campaigns and should therefore be planted on an increasing scale.

As an additional strategy for combating the drought and hunger, the Office of Green Zones in Chimoio has to date distributed to the agricultural sectors the total of 3 tons of seed of R-200 corn (a quick-maturing and drought-resistant strain) and also 4 tons of CIVERMY [expansion unknown] corn. This action has ensured minimum implementation of the corn-planting program for this agricultural production campaign.

We should report that according to our source, all private agriculturists were urged to support those families that have their plots nearby, to enable them to achieve the projected indices of production and development. He said in this connection that these appeals have been heeded in a satisfactory manner, in accordance with the facilities that each farmer has in terms of machinery and other factors of production.

In the meantime, efforts to standardize work methods in the family sector are continuing. These efforts--which were initiated some time ago--are embodied in a program designed to induce the farmers not to practice agriculture in a "promiscuous" manner, that is to say, the growing of several products on a single plot of ground--a practice that lowers the yield of all the plots. This appeal has already begun to produce results, in view of the fact that the aforementioned practice is tending to disappear.

## Areas Under Cultivation

In this production campaign, a total of 1,777 hectares are under cultivation in the private and cooperative sectors and approximately 1,000 hectares in the family sector. In this connection, however, each family--at the close of the current agricultural period--is expected to market at least one sack of each product, with primary emphasis on corn.

To ensure that the targets are met, the Office of ZV's is in charge of providing material, technical and moral support to the people involved, and more specifically to the families growing these products. This has been achieved despite the great difficulties in covering the territory, because of the fact that the family plots are spaced far apart; a system of support from private agriculturists who have family plots in their vicinity was therefore adopted.

To paraphrase Mario Agostinho, "the residents of the city of Chimoio assimilated, and fully implemented, the guidelines of the provincial government," in that they are already busy expanding their cultivated areas and have made good use of the low-lying areas. For this reason, excellent yields are forecast for this production campaign, provided there is an improvement in atmospheric conditions and specifically in the situation with regard to rainfall.

#### Animal Production

One of the actions taken in parallel with the reorganization of the Green Zones is the program to intensify the raising of small-species animals--a program established for all agricultural sectors that includes even private individuals.

This action was taken so that no household would be without meat from small animals such as chickens, ducks, rabbits and goats. Although exact figures were not available, it is known that the quantity of animals was considerably increased. This is a good indication that the shortage of meat on the local market has been alleviated.

Moreover, the Office of Green Zones is signing up all those who are interested in raising animals; each registrant will be supplied with a pair of ducks, to be distributed by the appropriate entity.

Meanwhile, the local population continues to be mobilized and encouraged to undertake animal production on their plots with a view to diversifying their diet in accordance with the corresponding decision of the Manica Provincial Government.

For its part, the Office of ZV's recently opened talks with the AVICOLA enterprise, which proposes to acquire chickens for distribution to interested parties but not for direct consumption; the chickens would be raised and eventually bred, with a view to effecting a steady increase in the practice of poultry raising.

The DM DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporter also learned that those who wish to build cages or coops will be enabled to acquire the necessary materials such as wire mesh, nails and lumber when available for purchase. This will serve as an incentive to local populations to join in this movement that is creating better living conditions through the medium of an adequate and diversified diet.

At the same time, fish hatching is cited as an imperative necessity and should accordingly be carried on in all areas where there are weirs or dams. At the present time--and in addition to the activity in this respect being carried out by the agricultural cooperatives--a reservoir is under construction for this purpose near the city of Chimoio; it will be stocked with fish from Sussundenga, the principal hatchery supplying these aquatic species in Manica Province.

It was also stated that not only in the Green Zones but also in all sectors of activity and collective living in the districts, decisions were taken by the provincial government to provide incentives for raising small-species



animals for local consumption. This action was likewise in compliance with one of the decisions of the Fourth Congress, which advocated the development of small-scale projects.

#### Difficulties

As for the principal impediments to the normal progress of essential work in the Green Zones, our source cited the lack of machinery available for use in support of the agricultural sectors (and in particular the family sector, because of its dispersion). Everything possible has been done, however, to overcome this difficulty.

Our source added that although MECANAGRO does possess machinery not all of it is in operating condition, because of a shortage of spare parts and accessories--a situation which is aggravated by the fuel shortage that is being experienced in this part of the country.

It was on the basis of this reality that the Office of ZV's in Chimoio established 25 hectares as the goal for those farmers who have machinery, and only 5 to 7 hectares for those who have no means of production except the hoe and other hand tools.

For this reason, animal power will gradually be introduced as a means for pulling the various apparatus--a practice which incidentally has been followed for quite some time by the local populations, although it has not yet been generalized. It is believed, however, that this alternative will sooner or later acquire greater impetus among the farm population.

The lack of automatic irrigation pumps on the part of those who have weirs or dams is one of the principal "headaches," and together with the lack of rain has frequently led to low yields.

Although there has been no official confirmation, our reporter has meanwhile learned that a survey is being made of the requirements for parts for internal-combustion and electric pumps with a view to their acquisition and subsequent distribution, so that this idle equipment can be rehabilitated and put into service in connection with the agricultural labors.

#### Future Plans

In the category of future plans, the initial major action contemplated by the Office of Green Zones in the capital of Manica Province is to increase its radius of action an additional 10 kilometers beyond the present 10-kilometer radius. The objective is accordingly to carry out its operations within an area having a radius of 20,000 meters.

There is a large-scale plan to provide the Office of Green Zones with its own installations and equipment in an effort to end its present dependent status and also to train the personnel of that entity so that they will be better suited to the objectives of this urban-type agricultural structure.

We can say that it is a large-scale plan (one that is perhaps difficult to implement) by virtue of the fact that at the present time there is a shortage of almost everything needed--machinery, building materials and so forth. We believe this could take years to correct; by dint of will power, however, everything is possible.

Basically, the aim of the Office of Green Zones is to make the city self-sufficient in the products of agriculture and stock raising, so as to improve the diet and living conditions of the residents of Manica Province.

#### Touchstone

Once again the capacity of the population of the city of Chimoio to execute programs in the interest of solving their own problems has been put to the test. Increasing the areas under cultivation, and raising small-species animals in conjunction with every household, will together constitute a touchstone for the great struggle against hunger that at the present moment is being waged in our country.

Despite the unsatisfactory weather conditions--and more specifically, despite rainfall that has varied from irregular and sparse to virtually nil--this struggle has not been, and never will be, a factor capable of demoralizing the population in the pursuit of their agricultural labors. On the contrary, they have labored ever harder in working the land that gives us the foodstuffs we need.

The local residents have for a long time been engaged in the raising of ducks, chickens, goats and other animals. It was the revolutionary process, however, that introduced the practice of raising these animals in large quantities both for one's own consumption and for the consumption of others, and this activity is achieving quite positive indices.

The aforementioned touchstone that was lacking is, therefore, precisely the organization and planning of production with a view to increasing quantity, and improving quality, in accordance with the growing consumer requirements not only in the city but also in other districts. In this connection let us not disregard the motto, "The district is the basis of economic planning."

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ARMY OFFICER ON SITUATION IN SOFALA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 84 pp 28-30

[Report on interview with Lt Col Zacarias Tivane, in Nhamatanda, Mozambique, date not supplied]

[Text] The following interview with one of the highest military leaders in Sofala was conducted by a group of journalists on the outskirts of Nhamatanda, in a location which has already been a base for the armed bandits and from which they have been driven out.

An active soldier since the time of the armed struggle, Lt Col Zacarias Tivane is a veteran of many engagements and many battles. We had a long conversation with the colonel, and we are reporting here what he told us about the past and current military situation in Nhamatanda District and in Sofala Province in general.

We began by asking how the Armed Forces of Mozambique had organized itself to drive the armed bands out of Nhamatanda District.

[Answer] Our first concern was this: instead of organizing the forces just to defend the towns and cities, we thought it was better to organize them to attack the armed bands where they were living, where they had set up their camps. Our first task was to conduct a very active and forceful campaign in this district.

We chose this district, first, because it is centrally located, and the military command could direct action both in the south and the north of the province. Second, it was the area where the enemy was concentrated. That is, the enemy was operating most actively in this district because, as I said, it is in the middle, and from here the enemy moves from the south to the north of the province, to Gorongosa, and from Gorongosa it was pursuing other actions in other provinces. So we had to conduct a major operation here. We have destroyed many camps, such as the M'cusi, Silassico and Xedea. These three camps were the first ones where we had to take action, since most of the population had fled. But this was not enough. We went into the southern zone, primarily to guarantee the passage of people and vehicles.

In April 1983, to insure that the Fourth Congress could be held, we went into combat throughout the south of the province. Aside from the camps I mentioned, we destroyed the camps of Mugogodja and Guladja (very well known camps) and Z'tundo, which was a very large camp. But both that encampment and the one at Mugogodja were directed from the major camp at Guludja.

When we attacked Guludja, we had to use most of our forces. The attack was directly under the command of Major Massamba, chief of general staff of the Provincial Military Command. He personally directed the action, along with the other battalion commanders. And we won. At that base we found a lot of materiel from South Africa and we destroyed a number of huts, about 545 huts. When we left the area, we have to leave some of our forces there.

#### Resettlement and Organization of the Population

In other operations led directly by Major Caxaxa, we destroyed the large encampment at Matundo, which was thought to be the base from which all the action in the province was directed. We destroyed that camp and other ones, like Xinhica. At this time, we are taking action against some other camps.

We can say that the situation in the province has improved considerably. Thousands of people have been resettled. Some of these people are the ones you see here. But most of the people are in Silassico, Xedea, Macolodje and M'cuzi.

This work of organizing the people is not done just by the armed forces; the party helps us. Obviously, in some zones which the party structures cannot reach, we inform them and receive directives about how to organize the people. In each subunit of each battalion, we have political-military workers. This is the case with M'cuzi, where the acting secretary is a military officer.

To summarize, we work at organizing the social base of the population in collaboration with the party structures. First of all, we determine a location where the people can live, build their houses and start their individual and collective farm plots; we organize schools, health posts and shops. These shops are nothing great. They are huts like this one here, but they have something the people can buy, and people who have something to exchange have a chance to barter.

#### Signs of South Africa

[Question] And have many of the bandits surrendered?

[Answer] When we began our operations, yes. We had two who had been in the enemy camp for 1 or 2 years. But in all these actions we have been quite successful in this regard. We have used a policy of clemency. We have a way of treating those who surrender themselves. We talk with them and they give us specific information about the location of the armed bands.

[Question] Does the captured material show any evidence of South Africa's involvement?

[Answer] The evidence is in the markings on the materiel which the armed bands use, which is manufactured in South Africa: grenades, cannons, mortars, everything, including tents. All the bandits' logistics demonstrate this involvement.

In Guludja and Gorongosa (where I was not long ago), the South Africans are using air power. While I was in Gorongosa I saw "Dakota" planes.

[Question] But are any South Africans taking part in the fighting?

[Answer] Yes, because they are serving as the commanders. We have continuing reports of their presence at some bases. South Africa is there. Not just South Africans; we suspect there are also Israelis. This is not just from reports. In some cases they have even been seen. There is concrete evidence; in addition to the materiel, there are also documents. There are bases where some bodies have been found. On the move, when there is a sudden encounter, we have seen what we suspect were Israelis (from their skin color, hair and the way they look), but we have no doubt about the Boers.

#### Breakup of Bands

[Question] How many bandits do you estimate have been killed?

[Answer] I can give the example of some bases where I have seen for myself. For instance, in Matundo, just in the first day of battle there were 27. There were many casualties in the case of Gorongosa. In 8 engagements, I can personally attest that there were sometimes 9, 12, 6....

[Question] What explanation do the bandits offer when they surrender themselves?

[Answer] They surrender because the situation out there is very difficult. First, there is our military action. Then there are the problems with hunger. Some of the defectors say they are repentant.

[Question] There are reports that the bandits who are fleeing from Sofala are going down to Inhambane.

[Answer] We have this information. There is no doubt about it, because if they were here and they are no longer here, they must be somewhere out there. Generally, if they do not come down, they are the ones who are creating disturbances in Zambezia and in Tete. But aside from Inhambane, they have also gone to those zones in Ximanimani, in Manica Province.

[Question] To what do you attribute the success of our military actions?

[Answer] In large part, to the organized effort of the people, even the inhabitants of the affected zones, who give us specific information and help us to transport the materiel and the other things we need to be able to fight. We saw this in Gorongosa; we are seeing it here.

In 1982, the armed bandits were very active in these parts. We were not here; there was not even a post here. We had to mobilize the people to carry the

materiel through the jungle to support the comrades who were in Silassico. Nowadays there is a trail, but we were the ones who opened it. The people carried food, and some of them came out of there with specific information about the location of the armed bands. And then we went in and fought them and won.

#### Bandits Create Food Shortage and Affect Economy

[Question] To what extent does the action of the armed bands aggravate the hunger problem?

[Answer] It is aggravated to the extent that when we go to fight in some zone X, the people cannot produce anything; the population is forced to flee. Then the bandits go around shooting things up here, robbing there. All this has an effect.

We have the district of Gorongosa. It is affected and it is a fertile district. We have Nhamatanda, another fertile district. There is also the district of Machanga, which is Mozambique's largest producer of cashew nuts. So when the bandits are active there, it is difficult to market the cashews. It makes it hard for the people to harvest the cashew nuts. The bandits operate in rich areas and this affects our economy.

[Question] Can you describe the situation on the highway to Zimbabwe?

[Answer] To travel over it, we have to go in a convoy. Cars have been burned up on the road. Some of them have been ambushed. I don't know if you saw some trucks there which had been destroyed. That was an indication of earlier activity.

I can't say there will not be any more bandit activity, much less right now, when we are conducting military operations. The armed bandits will try to do everything possible to deny our success, to try to make us forget about the central plain and retreat.

6362

CS0: 3442/278

GUERRILLA DEFECTOR DESCRIBES MILITARY OPERATIONS, TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 84 p 8

[Excerpt] In Chimoio, our reporters met with some of the bandits who recently surrendered themselves and their weapons to the military authorities.

One of the most interesting accounts was undoubtedly that of Fernando Mucungurenhe, a primary school teacher who became secretary to the chief of one of the camps of the armed bandits in Manica Province.

Mucungurenhe, who appears to be about 23 years old, was born in Dacata, in Mussorize. He completed the sixth grade in 1976 in Amatongas and then attended the Training School for Primary Teachers in Chimoio. He began to teach in 1980 in Chidoco, Mussorize District. He was then transferred to Manica Province, where he taught until 30 October 1982.

On the night of 30 October, a group of about 60 armed bandits broke into his residence, an outbuilding of the Cacaro primary School where he was teaching, and abducted him.

"There were two of us teachers," he told us. "They pointed their guns at us and took our shoes and shirts. Other bandits broke into other parts of the building and stole everything. Then they beat us and forced us to go with them."

Mucungurenhe said that the bandits went to the nearby communal village of Cacaro and set fire to a bulldozer which was being used to clear a road to Penhalonga. "Before they burned it," he said, "they removed the battery and forced me to carry it. Then they burned the village."

Luckily, most of the people were aware of the presence of the bandits and had fled, but some of them were captured by the bandits and were forced to carry the loot which was stolen from the village.

"That same night we traveled toward Maronda and crossed the Revue River. At that point, the bandits ordered the villagers to go back, leaving the stolen property they were carrying with the bandits."

They spent the night at the edge of the river, and the next day they went through the jungle toward Mucono, where the bandits had one of their bases. They



arrived there at night. Mucungurenhe said the base must have had about 150 huts to house the bandits, most of whom were armed.

Mucungurenhe was held there throughout November 1982, in a hut where he had to sleep sitting up because there was not enough room to lie down.

During that period, he only cleaned up the camp. The next month they took him in the direction of Sussundenge. "We always traveled at night and finally arrived at the other encampment in Muculi."

Mucungurenhe and other young captives were held there for several weeks, guarded by a group of about 60 armed bandits. Then they went to another camp near the Revue River, where they remained for some days.

Starting off again, they crossed the Lucite River, a tributary of the Buzi River, until they reached Chinhica, the bandits' most important base in Manica Province, commanded by a certain Francisco, who was later replaced by a bandit who went by the name of Jose Mahaji. There were several other prisoners there, whom the bandits planned to train and arm. They were mostly peasants, ranging in age from 15 to 45 years.

"I was held there until May 1983," Mucungurenhe continued. "In May, they called me and trained me for 3 weeks."

The training consisted of marching, military gymnastics, assembling and disassembling weapons and rudimentary lessons in firing them. Mucungurenhe's training was faster and more intensive than usual, because the bandits told him they were in a hurry to make him the secretary to the chief of a nearby camp which served as a forward post, to protect the Chinhica camp.

"At the end of May, about 50 armed men escorted me to the forward post of Messingazi, farther to the north. When I arrived, they gave me a weapon and the job of taking down messages and reading them to the chief."

He said he also had to write down everything that was dictated to him by the chief of Messingazi, known as Binhquembo, an illiterate who had great difficulty expressing himself in Portuguese.

Radio messages were received from other smaller posts and sent on to Chinhica. This coordination center in Manica Province was completely destroyed by the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] early last month.

According to Mucungurenha, the center was also one of the most important links in direct communications with South Africa; this was confirmed by a Mozambican military source.

He said he knew that the South Africans had parachuted in weapons, ammunitions, medicines and various military equipment.

When the Mozambican troops attacked the Chinhica camp (one of their most successful operations, because the bandits were taken completely by surprise), they

captured over 5 tons of weapons and other military equipment. The accompanying photograph is of a small part of this materiel, which the military authorities in Chimoio showed this reporter.

From Chinhica and its forward posts, all of which were also destroyed, the bandits initiated their attacks against the Beira/Maputo national highway, against the railway, highway and pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe, and also against the high tension lines between Revue and Beira, in addition to their attacks against villages, schools, shops, farms and so on.

Because of the intensive operation of the FPLM, the Beira/Zimbabwe highway has been practically secure for more than a year and the armed bandits have cut down significantly on their activity against other communication lines and economic and social targets in that area.

Mucungurenhe also confirmed these facts: "From June until 28 September 1983, I was secretary to the chief of the Messingazi camp. From the contents of the messages I received and sent along, I verified that the armed bands were very concerned about the activity of the FAM/FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces]. There were fewer actions and the food was the overriding preoccupation, since in many areas there was nothing to eat except roots."

Mucungurenhe said that some FPLM patrols were discovered near the encampment and the bandits had to go into hiding. He continued:

"On 28 September 1983, at about 3 pm, the chief of the Messingazi base went off to talk to a small settlement which they had captured and were guarding near there. I used that moment to try to escape, because I had never been happy with the situation."

Mucungurenhe said he had been preparing for this for some time, and had discreetly been gathering information about the area while he waited for an opportunity to escape. On that day, he took a bath, got dressed and took his weapon and the briefcase in which he kept the documents that he read to the chief.

He told the guards that he had to go to join the chief at the settlement. He was lucky in that no one went with him. He took the path toward the settlement and then turned off in the direction of the Pungoe River, which he followed up to Mavonde.

From there he followed the border with Zimbabwe until he reached Manica district. He entered the communal village of Forte Macequece on 11 October, a Friday. He had been traveling through the jungle for 13 days.

Before he entered the village, he hid his weapon. Then he spoke to a peasant who recognized him and asked to be taken to the Mozambican armed forces to give himself up.

After they recovered the weapon, ammunition and documents which he had hidden outside the village, the Mozambican troops escorted him to Manica. From there he went to Gondola, a town located about 15 kilometers from the city of Chimoio.

Mucungurenhe said he had been well treated from the beginning, although he was naturally uncertain at first. "They have already said that I am to be reintegrated as a teacher," he added. So Mucungurenhe will benefit from the amnesty announced by the president of the republic in his year-end message. This amnesty is to include all the bandits who surrender themselves and their weapons to the Mozambican authorities.

We also spoke with two peasants who had also recently given themselves up to the armed forces, and they told us their story, which was essentially the same as Mucungurenhe's.

One of them, Jossias Chicondo, claimed that ill-treatment, hunger and the harsh life imposed on the armed bandits because of the FPLM offensive had been the determining factors in his decision to defect, although he knew the bandits would have killed him if they had caught him trying to escape.

6362

CS0: 3342/278

## BRIEFS

MANHICA WOMEN IN PEOPLE'S MILITIA--The District Secretariat of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] in Manhica has actively participated in the work of educating women to the importance of combating hunger and illiteracy, and is also expediting the process of turning over land to the peasants to farm. Violeta Samo Gudo, district director of the OMM in Manhica, told NOTICIAS that, pursuant to the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the organization has been encouraging the women to enlist in the adult education and literacy programs, as well as dynamizing the process of distributing land to the peasants, in joint action with the District Party Committee and the Executive Council. "Since last year we have been expediting the process of turning over 1 hectare of land to each peasant, as part of the battle against hunger in the district," the official said, adding that the work consists in organizing and supervising the activity and in drawing up the respective maps. She said that, in 1983, the enlightenment activities had been successful in enlisting women in the literacy program, because there were more enrollments than in 1982. "We had some failures in the literacy program that year, because the women were going to distant areas looking for land with enough water to grow crops on, and were not showing up in time for the classes," she said. This year she foresees higher enrollment in the various literacy and adult education classes. The OMM has also been engaged in educating the people about the importance of combating the armed bands. According to Violeta Samo Gudo, "the decisions of the Fourth Congress are being implemented, basically with respect to combating hunger, illiteracy and the armed bands. Regarding this last, the women are already joining the people's militia, in defense of our sovereignty." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 84 p 8] 6362

END OF TEACHER COURSE--With the objective of ensuring improvement of the level of literacy of the workers and promoting their technical and scientific development, the Second Course of Vocational Teacher Training has been held continuously since last May and was concluded several days ago. A total of 187 persons from various provinces of the nation took the course; 176 passed it. At the closing ceremony (which was attended by the Sofala Provincial Director of Education and Culture and other persons of the educational sector), those who took the course were assigned certain tasks to carry out in connection with their activities as a means of helping to eliminate illiteracy in our nation. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Nov 83 p 2] 10992

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 pp 12-13

[ Report on interview with Francisco Veloso, Sao Tomian ambassador to Portugal, by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, date and place not supplied]

[Text] Francisco Veloso, Sao Tomian ambassador in Lisbon, told the Portuguese news agency ANOP that President Eanes " has undeniably been, for a long time, the connecting link between Portugal and the African countries where Portugal is the official language."

Ambassador Veloso mentioned, for example, that, just recently, in the name of the Portuguese people Eanes "made a statement repudiating and condemning the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola."

The Sao Tomian ambassador made these statements in reference to the Portuguese president's visit to Sao Tome e Principe in March, and also to the visit which Foreign Affairs Minister Jaime Gama will pay from 10 to 14 February.

Veloso said that "relations between Portugal and Sao Tome e Principe at this time are very good, necessary and encouraging," and that in his country "there is a great openness and an unequivocal desire to broaden, vitalize and increasingly strengthen the bonds of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation."

The recent trip to Portugal by Sao Tome's Health Minister Carlos Tiny (in his capacity as chairman of the joint commission) and Defense Minister Oscar Souusa (who signed a military cooperation protocol) were noted by the ambassador as a demonstration of the good relations between the two governments.

Veloso reported that secondary education in Sao Tome e Principe is insured, in large part, by Portuguese cooperants, and that the work of widening the runway at the Sao Torre airport (which will be completed by late January) was awarded to two Portuguese firms.

The National Development Bank of Lisbon has already approved an additional loan of \$2 million (over 260 million escudos) to complete the work at the airport; only the technical-banking details remain to be worked out before the loan is signed.



"A Portuguese firm has already begun to build a residential complex for Portuguese cooperants in the city of Sao Tome, and there are plans for Portuguese participation in cacao and coffee growing, as well as in the manufacture of oil, laundry soap, toilet soap, rum and alcohol," the diplomat added.

There is also a project to supply water to various locations in Sao Tome and Principe, with trilateral cooperation with Portugal and the EEC.

The ambassador said that the Sao Tomians were hopeful that an air connection could be established between Lisbon and Sao Tome before long, making it possible to market tropical flowers and fruits in Portugal.

Regarding Minister Jaime Gama's proposal to institutionalize cooperation among the seven Portuguese-speaking countries, Veloso said that "this is being duly studied by the Sao Tomian authorities and Sao Tome's reply will be forwarded through diplomatic channels within a short time."

At another point in the interview, the ambassador said that "Sao Tome and Principe was in a bad economic and financial situation in 1983, not only because of the international economic crisis, which had very bad repercussions on countries with ailing economies, but also because of the drought which devastated the countryside and which had its effects on export products.

"In 1984, however," the diplomat concluded, "the prospects are not too bad, since the infrastructures are being created to promote tourism and special attention is being given to the development of agricultural activity, specifically cocoa and coffee, food and fruit production, and to the fishing sector."

6362

CS0: 3442/267

RADIO DISCUSSES SOUTHERN AFRICAN COOPERATION

MB031154 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Realism in Southern Africa"]

[Text] In his address to parliament earlier this week, the South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said there was cause to believe that Southern Africa was now entering a new era of realism. The facts certainly support this view. In the past few weeks there have been top-level discussions between South Africa and Mozambique on security matters and economic affairs, South African and Lesotho Government officials have held talks, and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has confirmed that officials of the Zimbabwean and South African Governments have had talks on security matters.

These are positive steps in a forward direction--a direction that, in the interests of the entire subcontinent, must lead to peaceful coexistence. The alternative is confrontation, and that would not be in the interests of any country in Southern Africa. The only beneficiary of confrontation in the region would be the Soviet Union. As Prime Minister Botha said, there is an urgent need for countries in Southern Africa to make their choice--a choice between Moscow and its economic exploitation and violence, and South Africa, which has offered peace in its neighbors, treaties, food, trade, know-how, energy, and cooperation.

The perceived new era of realism is based on the growing recognition of the interdependence of Southern African states. South Africa has repeatedly underlined the reality of this interdependence. The subcontinent has vast potential for becoming one of the world's most powerful economic regions. Until now, this potential has been left unexploited because of the useless exercise of political rhetoric, saber rattling, allegations--real or imagined--claims and counterclaims, and general mistrust, most of it based on a dislike of one another's internal policies and allegiances.

Recognition of the right to differ as far as internal policies are concerned does not and should not preclude cross-border cooperation in the interests of regional peace and prosperity. This is the essence of peaceful coexistence between the various states of Southern Africa. The indications are now that the governments of the region are willing to give it a try. Everything else has failed, and the only other alternative is confrontation, which no one could possibly want.

SUNDAY TIMES PRAISES ANGOLA WITHDRAWAL

MB060558 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Feb 84 p 20

[Editorial: "Welcome Doves Over Southern Africa"]

[Text] Suddenly the many wearying months of diplomatic toil may be starting to pay off; a settlement in Namibia-Angola could at last be in serious prospect.

The announcement by the prime minister this week that South Africa had begun a disengagement of forces in Angola has transformed the atmosphere of stalemate and suspicion which has hitherto characterised the issue.

Indeed, following as it did the recent round of conciliatory talks with Mozambique, Mr P.A. Botha's move suggests a calculated--and welcome--decision to create an expectation of peace in a sub-continent where for too long the expectation has been one of pervasive conflict.

Certainly a newly self-assured prime minister with an overwhelming referendum majority at his back, combined with a confidence bred by fresh evidence that the SADF [South African Defense Force] is now, indisputably, the strongest military force in the region, must be factors contributing to the new mood.

And, true, military disengagement is but a beginning. (A neat move, that, having withdrawal from a region in which we have hitherto never acknowledged a permanent presence being hailed as a major concession.)

The key to the breakthrough lies in Mr Botha's calm and measured declaration that, where South Africa's and Namibia's respective interests are concerned, he would put South Africa's first.

In this category must be placed the almost R1,000-million worth of defence and aid, not to mention the young lives, which our taxpayers will pour into the territory during the current financial year.

Orchestration of the negotiations that precede the ultimate attainment of a triple first prize--stability in Angola, independence in Namibia and a wider, sub-continental peace--will be hideously complex.

The number of parties involved may be unparalleled in international diplomacy--five Western contact countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba, at least five African frontline states, Angola (where two internal) armies are locked in civil war), SWA (where irresponsibly fractious internal parties seem to grow like mushrooms), South Africa and the often unhelpful United Nations bureaucracy.

Getting, as they say, all those acts together presents an awesome test of patience and organisation. Mr Pik Botha has grown old in that harness, having lived with the issue virtually all his working life, and the tireless Dr Chester Crocker has logged air miles on a Kissingerian scale in the search for a break-through. To both men must go much of the credit for the tentative, but promising advance made this past week.

That advance has as much to do with atmospherics as it has with deeds on the ground. But in all quarters, with the obvious exception of Moscow and Havana, much greater trust and a new will to succeed may have replaced the obstructionism or bellicosity of the past.

On the ground, the unfamiliar willingness of Namibia's internal leaders to collaborate in the multi-party conference represents tangible progress. Could it be that Mr P.W. Botha engaged in a little bit of what Mr Vorster used to call "pointing out the alternatives to Mr Smith?"

But it is in Angola that one of the trickiest problems remains. An embattled President Dos Santos increasingly threatened by Dr Savimbi's UNITA is unlikely to let the Cubans go unless another, neutral, force is brought in to hold the ring while some kind of coalition government is negotiated to take charge in Luanda.

The road towards the attainment of peace and political stability in the two troubled countries on Africa's strategic southwestern seaboard remains long, rocky and steep, but the events of this week have been a major and promising step along it.

CSO: 3400/617

FURTHER REGIONAL COOPERATION URGED

MB061706 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Southern African Cooperation"]

[Text] In an interview this week, the South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, reemphasized what the prime minister had said in parliament, namely that Southern Africa had reached the crossroads and had to choose between confrontation and cooperation. The consequences of confrontation were spelled out by Mr Botha as being detrimental to the entire subcontinent, although he indicated that whereas the effects on South Africa would be mere discomfort, the effects on her neighbors would be disastrous. Nevertheless, there have been strong signs from the South African Government that it is encouraged by developments in Southern Africa, and is willing to do its utmost to promote a normalization of relations between the countries of the subcontinent.

The prime minister himself told parliament that a new era of realism appeared to have set in, and he dramatically illustrated the positive role that South Africa wished to play in this by announcing that South Africa had begun disengaging her forces in Angola, in preparation for a possible cease-fire. Certainly the evidence has so far been encouraging. Not only have there been talks between officials from South Africa and Angola on the Cape Verde Islands, but South Africa has been involved in intensive negotiations with Mozambique on ways and means of restoring to normal relations between the two countries. The payoff would be beneficial to all the countries of Southern Africa.

The subcontinent is a natural economic entity. This is shown in many ways, and a recent telling example was when South Africa became the third country to provide flood relief to Swaziland. For many years Swaziland has acted as a good neighbor, disagreeing with many of South Africa's policies, but refraining from actively interfering in the internal affairs of this country. Both countries have been reaping the fruits of this sensible relationship.

For Southern Africa at large, greater cooperation and goodwill would mean a multitude of benefits. More efficient agricultural systems and marketing policies, greater trade benefits, more efficient transport, the opening up of more job opportunities, and the exchange of medical expertise, and so on. The list is virtually endless.

Today, with the assistance of the good offices of the United States, there is momentum towards a better future for the subcontinent. It is the responsibility of each and every country to make a positive contribution and ensure that this momentum is maintained.



## SOUTH AFRICA

### DETAILS ON ANTI-TERRORIST TRAINING

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Dec 83 pp 66-67

[Article: Exercise Blitz 1: 'Enemy' Rapidly Eliminated"]7

[Text] The barren, dry Bushmanland on the Northwest Cape was recently an anthill of military activity when several hundred members of the Western Province Command pursued for days and eliminated a group of 'infiltrators' during a large-scale exercise.

Almost 700 Commando and Civil Force members were deployed in that drought-stricken area as part of Exercise Blitz 1, which was planned to determine whether the Western Province Command has the capability of providing logistic support over long distances as well as to test communication networks and equipment under difficult circumstances.

Members of the University of Stellenbosch Regiment, Group 3, and the Springbok and Alexander Bay Commandos formed the thrusting fist of the deployment force while helicopters from Ysterplaat Air Force Base provided air support. There also were support units such as a light shop troop, maintenance unit, medical company and an intelligence unit.

The Command already started planning Exercise Blitz 1 last year. The ultimate goal of the exercise is to involve the entire command area of the WP Command. The other phases are expected to last through the end of 1984.

Exercise Blitz 1 was carried out in an area of almost 20,000 square kilometers and included the villages Springbok, Nababeep, Vioolsdrif, Pofadder and Aggenys. This is the largest military exercise to have been held thus far in Bushmanland, which really is better known for its juicy mutton and terrible droughts.

"Bushmanland was identified as the most suitable terrain for Exercise Blitz 1 because of the great distance to Capetown, which would test our logistic capabilities to the extreme, and because the thin population would prevent us from disturbing the daily life routine of the local inhabitants," said commander Piet van Rensburg, Director of the exercise and SO1 [expansion unknown] of operations in the Western Province Command.

The nature of the terrain was also extremely well suited to thoroughly testing

the equipment, and the stamina and ingenuity of the soldiers. Slightly mountainous near the Orange River, while the central portion is desert-like with less vegetation.

The paths are such that only fourwheeldrive vehicle could survive it; the sun starts burning down early in the day, and water is very scarce.

"Equipment that survives in this terrain must be of very high quality, and troops that can master these difficult circumstances must be very good," commander Van Rensburg stated.

The exercise was made as realistic as possible and represented the actual circumstances of an infiltration.

Two groups of "terrorists", consisting of twenty members of the Artillery-Air Defense School / 10 Air Defense Regiment in Youngsfield, began to infiltrate Bushmanland across the Orange River from Namibia. The Civil Force members were not informed in advance of the infiltration or the routes and had to find out information from the local populace and make use of intelligence reports.

For days, helicopters unloaded soldiers at strategic points while the reaction force hunted the enemy. From the information they received, it soon became clear that the "infiltrators" intended to paralyse the infrastructure in the area and to sow 'chaos and confusion' among the local populace.

One group of "terrorists" began to infiltrate the area from the northwest and the other from the northeast. The target zone was the farm area of Springbok.

The two groups broke up into smaller groups and began their attempts at terror. From the information that the army got from the local populace, however, the "infiltrators" were rapidly tracked down and "eliminated".

"The enemy cannot move without being observed and eliminated. The cooperation with the local populace is so good that the enemy can only move at night in order to avoid being seen. So, for example, a farmer immediately informed the army when a 'terrorist' came to ask for water," told commander Van Rensburg, who led the operation as exercise director.

In every contact situation, there was a neutral judge who awarded losses with regard to men, vehicles and equipment. Blank ammunition was used throughout the exercise.

The only "success" that the enemy achieved was a "sabotage attempt" directed toward Aggenys. The six terrorists sought refuge afterwards on Naub mountain. A reaction force consisting of members of the University of Stellenbosch regiment was flown in by Super Frelon helicopter from Springbok to finish off the enemy.

After the helicopter had unloaded the men about a half kilometer from the hill, the attack began. The terrorists were thoroughly dug in and imitation mines were planted everywhere.

In the middle of smoke grenades, bazooka fire and the bang of R1 rifles, the group of soldiers rapidly approached the hill and surprised and

eliminated the enemy within a few minutes.

"I am extremely satisfied with the showing my regiment made, and I can say with the greatest certainty that the morale, readiness and military action of my men is of the highest standard," stated commander Johan Baard, commander of the University of Stellenbosch regiment.

Commander Baard had an area with a radius of about 500 kilometers under his control. Temporary headquarters were set up in one of the mines' airstrips. In addition to the counterinsurgency operation which his men had to carry out, there also was a "border control" operation to be practiced along the Orange River.

Commander Baard was especially full of praise for the cooperation which he received from the mining companies. Besides the mine buildings which the army used, the mine companies came to install stoves for the men and provided guest homes in the town.

Commander Van Rensburg was very satisfied with the conclusion of Exercise Blitz 1.

"The first phase was very successful. This exercise proved that the South African soldier is well equipped, that our equipment is of the highest quality and that the Western Province Command is capable of providing logistic support over long distances. The communication network was also very good over difficult terrain" commander Van Rensburg stated.

According to commander Van Rensburg, the performance of the soldiers who participated in the exercise exceeded all expectations. The men showed that they are capable of mastering difficult terrain and will make short work of an enemy.

Nevertheless, the commander admitted that his men had a bit of difficulty in cornering the "enemy" here and there. This also was a feather in the cap of the Artillery-Air Defense School / 10 Air Defense Regiment.

"We must remember that the men who took part in the exercise were all Civil Force and Commando members. What was especially pleasing was the good cooperation which we received from the local populace. Even though they were not directly involved in the exercise, the residents were willing to help where they could and they gave the army their complete support," commander Van Rensburg said.

Commander Van Rensburg also praised the air force for the valuable help they provided. The air force was very successful at unloading the men rapidly and safely at strategic points; in addition, the air supply systems performed especially smoothly.

12571

CSO: 3401/47

## BRIEFS

NEW PUBLICATION--A new member has been born into the Upper Voltan press family. It is LE DOUANIER REVOLUTIONNAIRE, an organ of struggle, news, and liaison published by the Revolutionary Directorate of Customs. The first issue of LE DOUANIER REVOLUTIONNAIRE, whose editor in chief is comrade Compaore Dieudonne, secretary general of the Provisional CDR of Customs (Center), includes an editorial introducing the publication and articles aimed at consolidating the revolution and making customs men and merchants aware of the role that customs must play in a revolutionary country such as ours and of the need for transformed mentalities in order to deal with this new situation. Also included is an interview with the chief of state. LE DOUANIER REVOLUTIONNAIRE also does not neglect the recreational and cultural aspects of a newspaper: there are pages of sports, poetry, and humor. The birth of a new publication is always an opportunity for us to rightly praise the spirit of initiative and especially of enterprise of which Upper Voltans are capable. We therefore welcome LE DOUANIER REVOLUTIONNAIRE. [Text] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French Edition Nouvel An 84 p 14] 11798

CSO: 3419/354

## FAVORABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

## BAT Planning Further Development

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

BAT Zimbabwe plans to invest a further \$6.5 million in modernisation and re-equipment over the next three years.

Mr Peter Hazel, chairman of BAT Zimbabwe and Export Leaf Tobacco, told *The Gazette* that the BAT Industries group, whose assets in Zimbabwe include Export Leaf Tobacco, Mardon Printers and Wiggins Teape, as well as BAT Zimbabwe, is currently planning to invest a total of \$10.6 million from 1984 to 1986.

"BAT Zimbabwe itself", said Mr Hazel, "is hoping to re-invest \$6.5 million in the form of a re-equipment and modernisation programme, with funds coming from future profits. We want to replace antiquated machinery".

In 1983, the group's re-investments in this country totalled \$2.6 million. The companies employ a total of 1 849 people in Zimbabwe,

of which 350 are seasonal employees working on tobacco.

Britain's third-largest industrial enterprise, BAT Industries invested nearly \$100 million in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in 1982. Condemning the "let them stew in their own juices" attitude of industrialised countries towards the developing world, Mr Hazel said that it ignores the reciprocal benefits of foreign investment.

"Certainly there are some developing countries which face horrendous economic and social problems, compounded by chronic political instability and violence. They have our real sympathy. They need a great deal of help.

"But there is a far larger group of developing countries which present a much more hopeful picture. BAT has been working in many of these for most of this century. We have learned how to

manage in this environment and we have become recognised as valuable partners who serve local needs, employ local people and identify with local goals."

In return, Mr Hazel said, BAT has had "a good run for its money". It has found good and growing markets, and it has remitted good dividends back home.

"It is BAT's intention to continue to develop its business in these countries", he said.

## Lancashire Steel, Government Development

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

**AFTER more than a year of serious financial problems and various crises the Lancashire Steel company in Kwekwe appears to have resolved some of its major worries.**

Recently it was believed that the company might even have to close down in face of its serious financial problems including a loss of at least \$2.2 million in 1981/2, and continuing losses since then.

But now the company owned by British Steel, appears to have entered smoother waters.

The chairman, Mr N A F Williams, said yesterday that he was pleased to "reassure" the company's work-force of about 800 people, its customers, and the public in Zimbabwe that the Lancashire Steel company would



continue in operation with renewed confidence.

"Following constructive talks this week with representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Technology and of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, a temporary *modus operandi* has been achieved."

He said that this would be followed by a "detailed restructuring and re-planning" of the company in order to re-establish its viability and long-term performance.

Mr Williams added that all the officials involved in the talks had been most helpful in reaching this satisfactory conclusion.

It is likely that more detailed news regarding the restructuring and re-planning of the company, the largest of its kind in Zimbabwe and the SADCC region, will be announced in the near future.

Mr Williams undertook to keep customers, employees and the public informed of the future progress of the Lancashire Steel company's operations.

CSO: 3400/616

## DAILY MAIL SAYS 1984 COULD BE DIFFICULT POLITICALLY, ECONOMICALLY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Jan 84 p 8

[Text]

**A YEAR of major political developments against a background of "economic austerity" and the increasing irrelevance of white politics is forecast for Zimbabwe in 1984.**

An article published in the Johannesburg-based *Financial Mail* of December 30 notes that in terms of the Lancaster House constitution Zimbabwe is scheduled to hold a general election by February 1985.

But the writer, well-known local financial journalist Tony Hawkins, said there were signs that Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe will go to the polls in the last quarter of this year, if the security situation in Matabeleland permits.

Before these elections, however, would come the "crucial" congress of the ruling ZANU (PF) party — its first for more than 20 years.

The combination of this congress due in May, followed by general elections towards the end of the year, suggested a period of intense political activity particularly within the party itself, said the article.

"White politics are increasingly irrelevant as the white population, currently estimated at 130 000 and forecast to fall to around 100 000 by the end of 1985, dwindles."

It said that Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, was "most unlikely" to remain in politics after the elections and his party was expected to quietly disintegrate after his retirement.

The independent MPs had attracted little support, white voters were increasingly disenchanted with their representatives and becoming increasingly apathetic.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party, according to the article, was likely to keep most of its 20 seats in Parliament — assuming that free and fair elections were possible in Matabeleland next year. But Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC was expected to be wiped out at the polls, losing its three seats in Parliament.

## FOCUS OF INTEREST

The article said that the main focus of interest lay in the ZANU (PF) party led by Mr Mugabe, and in who would win the all important position of secretary-general as well as "who will emerge as the man most likely to succeed the Prime Minister". At present there was no obvious successor.

Also vital was what direction the party policy would take.

Observers in Harare expected the next five months, before the congress, to be dominated by "left-wing rhetoric" as the combatants jostled for position and canvassed popular support.

If this interpretation was accurate, said the writer, then it was economically discouraging.

"A sustained period of electioneering by hard-line socialists and Marxists seeking to win popular support by shifting the party leftwards can only further damage Zimbabwe's prospects for a lasting economic upturn."

Noting that American aid to Zimbabwe had been cut and that official estimates put the total of private investment in Zimbabwe since independence nearly four years ago at no more than R30 million, the article said the unofficial estimates suggested that real gross national product (GNP) fell at least 3% during 1983.

This was mainly due to a 25% slump in agricultural output caused by last season's severe drought. Hopes of an economic resurgence this year were pinned to plentiful rains during the next three months and a continuing international economic recovery.

#### LATE SEASON

But the current farming season had started badly. Zimbabwe was now into a late season and if good crops were to be realised the rains must last into April, along with high temperatures. If this happened then the economy could "bottom out" as farm incomes recovered and agricultural exports increased.

This implied that real income would continue to fall during the first half of this year but that, weather and the world economy permitting, there could be a "modest" upturn towards the end of the year.

But much would depend on commodity prices. The article said that Zimbabwe was heavily dependent on a "handful" of metal and agricultural exports spearheaded by tobacco, gold, cotton, ferrochrome, steel, asbestos, beef, nickel and sugar.

#### GOOD PROSPECTS

Prospects for beef, cotton and tobacco looked reasonably good, but the outlook for gold, sugar and asbestos was not bright. However, recently there had been some signs of a recovery in the ferrochrome market and there was "optimism" over steel exports.

If the weather was kind and metal markets maintained their gentle recovery, then Zimbabwe's exports — estimated at \$1.2 billion last year — could rise by as much as \$200 million, or about 16%.

The article said that manufactured exports from Zimbabwe, with the exception of steel and ferrochrome, were of "relatively minor" significance. The major snags for industrial exporters were the relative strength of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand, and the very weak external payments position of neighbouring

SADCC countries with the notable exception of Botswana.

While the Zimbabwe dollar had depreciated some 30% against major currencies since November 1982, the fall against the rand had been less than 25%. This meant that exporters continued to face tough competition, both within the South African market and from South African exporters.

Economists expected manufacturing production to continue to decline during the first half of the year and the retail sector was likely to remain depressed at least until mid-year. Mining was expected to reverse its volume decline but value growth would be slower and much depended on the bullion price.

Agricultural output was expected to be significantly higher (depending on the weather) and should result in a substantial rise in farm exports.

The writer believed that the balance of payment position would remain "very tight" and that no improvement in import quotas could be expected until at least the second half of 1984, and probably not until 1985.

The article said that a "further hike" in food prices was forecast by mid-1984 as the Government further reduced food subsidies.

"But in the second half of the year inflation should be falling, with the result that in 1984 the rate should be no more than 15%.

Saying that 1984 could be a difficult year economically and politically, the article noted that the Prime Minister faced the need to maintain austerity policies at a time of high inflation and when his political colleagues were anxious to relax wage, fiscal and monetary policies to boost their electoral popularity.

This, too, was a worrying aspect for foreign lenders, bankers and businessmen anxious to see the Government maintain its policy of restraint.

"The danger is that premature politically inspired relaxation will dissipate the hard-won gains of the past 18 months of economic restraint," concluded the article.

TOBACCO EXPORT STATISTICS FOR 1983

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE exported a total of 83 673,5 tonnes of tobacco last year, most of which went to Europe.

According to the Tobacco Marketing Board's market report for the year, exports to Europe totalled 50 365,1 tonnes; to Africa 11 621,5 tonnes; to the Middle East 10 396,5 tonnes; to the Far East 8 711 tonnes; to Oceania 1 289,1 tonnes; to North America 1 183,3 tonnes; and to other countries 107 tonnes.

In its latest quarterly bulletin, the TMB noted that exports to Europe, Africa and the Far East had increased over those of 1982, with European exports alone increasing by 18% — "A reflection of increased trade with a number of eastern bloc countries accounting for in excess of 6 000 tonnes".

"The 30% improvement in exports to neighbouring African countries", the TMB stated, referring to the months January to November, 1983, "is an anticipated bonus of post-independence trade".

Exports to the Far East almost doubled, the TMB continued, the result of Hong Kong having doubled its imports, and Indonesia having quadrupled its imports, according to some sources.

The largest decrease in tobacco exports was to the Middle East (51%). This, the TMB reported, was due to the loss of the Iraqi tender in 1983. In 1982, Iraq imported 9 018 tonnes of tobacco from Zimbabwe.

## CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT'S RESETTLEMENT, CATTLE MANAGEMENT NOTED

## Criticism by Gwari Workshop

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT policy of resettling landless povo who then resorted to "indiscriminate ploughing and planting" of crops was yesterday blamed for the deterioration of land in communal areas.

The attack on Government resettlement policy was made by most delegates attending a two-day workshop on the ecological impact of overgrazing in communal areas being held at Senga Training Centre, Gweru.

The workshop was opened by Cde Cephas Msiipa, Minister of State (Water Resources and Development) in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Cde Msiipa called on communal farmers "to grab this opportunity today, to give us guidelines on appropriate institutional and social forms for communal grazing management".

He told the farmers that the majority of people in the communal areas were largely dependent upon the productivity of grazing lands and animal resources for their survival and economic advancement.

"The existing patterns of grazing, however, are far from being satisfactory because they are contributing effectively to the destruction of grazing land," he said.

Damage to grasslands occurred either because of failure on the farmers to

realise that every grazing area had a limited carrying capacity or simply because farmers knew that they could always move to another area.

This movement into new areas, however, was not a solution in itself in that it resulted in competition with other farmers who were also seeking fresh grazing. Further, it was no longer possible because of an increase in human and livestock numbers.

"While population increases, land remains the same. The resultant damage may be virtually permanent in its effects if measures to combat it are not taken," said Cde Msiipa.

Zimbabwe should, however, regard itself fortunate in that it did not have damaged areas that had gone beyond the point of repair at the moment.

After listening to another lecture on overgrazing in the communal lands, delivered by Mr Bob Vaughan-Evans, provincial Agritex officer for the Midlands, the delegates said even in areas suited to drought-resistant cash or fodder crops in support of livestock or lands suited to livestock production and game ranching "the peasants were ploughing and growing crops".

A farmer from the Mberengwa communal areas said "to the people of my area, Independence means they can plough anywhere. They are ploughing everywhere and there is no grasslands for livestock to graze".

Another delegate from Goromonzi said in his area the landless povo had been resettled at the expense of productive farming.

Another farmer from Manicaland supported the two and said the Government's policy that stated "people should be educated first was doomed to failure. How long should it take to educate the people if in the end it means the land would have turned into a desert?"

The farmer called for by-laws which would curb indiscriminate ploughing and planting of crops by peasants in the new resettlement areas.



## Criticism by Farmers' Association

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

THE president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, Cde Robson Gapare, yesterday appealed to the Government to help communal farmers in Matabeleland to rehabilitate their cattle industry.

Cde Gapare was addressing association representatives from Matabeleland South.

He told members at a meeting in Bulawayo that they formed an important sector of the country's agricultural industry.

### DEVELOPMENT

Any government that wanted to boost the agricultural sector of the country had to start with development of the rural areas, Cde Gapare said.

"You are an important sector of the agricultural industry of the country because you are engaged in producing food for the nation and the export market."

There was nothing to beat agriculture when it came to development needs, and farmers must realise this if they were to gain maximum benefit from what the industry offered.

"We must know we are producing food, not just for our personal needs, but for export as well."

Cde Gapare urged the farmers to adopt modern methods of production, and to learn what was best suited for their respective areas.

"I am talking about an area where it is now accepted that the cattle industry is the mainstay of the local people," said Cde Gapare.

The cattle industry of the region had been devastated by drought, he said.

"I appeal to the Government not to delay any longer in introducing the cattle management schemes designed for this region to help the farmer."

Cde Gapare warned against clinging to "traditionalist practices" of holding on to cattle at any cost when grazing was scarce.

"We must accept that cattle — like all crops — must be harvested at the appropriate time to avoid losses."

The communal farmer must "explode the myth" that there was wealth in keeping his stock when they should be sold to give him a return, Cde Gapare said.

### WORK TOGETHER

He called for all those concerned with communal development to work together for the general good.

The secretary of the association in Matabeleland, Cde Jesse Sifelani, said farmers were not happy with channels of marketing their produce. They complained that agricultural projects organised by the association were being made to pay leases to use the land.

Government assistance on agricultural inputs was necessary to boost development in the region.

Cde Sifelani said farmers in Matabeleland were still waiting for tractors promised by the Government.

CSO: 3400/616

## TWO 'MASSIVE' BULK STORAGE MAIZE SILO COMPLEXES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

**TWO massive bulk storage maize silo complexes, which will provide Zimbabwe with an additional 128 000 tonnes of bulk storage and handling facilities, are being constructed for the Grain Marketing Board in Chegutu and Norton for a total cost of \$11 million.**

The civil works for both projects are being funded by United States Government aid. The Danish Government, through its aid agency Danida, are funding the mechanical equipment at Chegutu and are also presently carrying out a feasibility study on the mechanical equipment for Norton.

The two projects are under the overall supervision of the GMB's Engineering Department, headed by the Assistant General Manager (Engineering), Mr Tony Hawke. The main civil contractors are Wade Adams, with the electrical work being carried out by BAK Electrical Holdings. With the exception of some of the equipment, the silos are being constructed with local materials.

The GMB's general manager, Mr Bill Long, said work on the Chegutu project, which started in August, 1982 is expected to be complete in July 1984. The Chegutu silos will have capacity

and facilities for storing and handling 68 000 tonnes of maize. Work on the Norton silos, which will store and handle 60 000 tonnes, started in October, 1983 and should be complete in July 1985. Both complexes also include shed storage for the other controlled products handled by the GMB and, when in operation, will each provide employment for 100 people.

Mr Long said the silos will incorporate the most modern techniques and will be capable of handling 300 tonnes of maize per hour in and 300 tonnes per hour out. Each individual silo, some 45 metres high and 15 metres wide, will hold 5 000 tonnes of maize.

Mr Long described the two projects as "very welcome and much needed developments" to allow the Board to operate efficiently. Elaborating, Mr Long explained that the Board presently has bulk storage for 300 000 tonnes with its silos at Aspindale, Banket, Concession and Lion's Den, with the last bulk storage complex having been constructed twelve years ago. In the interim, there has been a substantial increase — far beyond the Board's handling capacity — in both deliveries from

farms in bulk and in local offtake requirements in bulk.

"This," he said, "has meant that we have had to resort to expensive time-wasting double handling, from bulk to bags for storage purposes and then back to bulk."

"The Board's present total storage facilities, including silos, can cope with 700 000 tonnes and, with the very big crops in 1981/82 and 1982/83, we have had to utilise temporary and costly storage facilities. At a peak period in 1982, for example, we had stocks of 1.9 million tonnes of maize. However, our audited stock losses for those two record years will be less than 1.5 percent, which is the lowest figure in the world for a bag handling operation."

"The new bulk storage complexes at Chegutu and Norton will be of tremendous assistance and, when in operation, will together save Zimbabwe some \$10 million per annum or more in the purchase of grain bags, as well as providing the country with a long term and major asset."

"We are hoping it will be possible to have a steady on-going development programme to meet our growing needs."

CSO: 3400/616

## NATION EXPERIENCES NET LOSS IN WORKER MIGRATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] IN THE 10 months from January to October last year, 10 399 more people left Zimbabwe permanently than came to settle, compared with a difference of 8 874 in the same period in 1982.

According to the latest Government statistics, emigrants in that period of 1983 totalled 16 469, and immigrants totalled 6 070.

Of those who left, nearly half went to South Africa (7 241), 3 880 went to Malawi, and 2 163 to the UK. In total, other African countries received the largest number of emigrants from this country, followed by Europe, Oceania, America and then Asia.

Zambia supplied the largest number of immigrants (1 330), followed by the UK (1 156) and South Africa (609).

## NET LOSS

The statistics reveal that Zimbabwe experienced a net loss of 3 474 in worker migration, including the net loss of 296 professional personnel. 360 architects, engineers and related technicians arrived, but 436 left. In the field of medicine, 166 people arrived and 331 left. Zimbabwe lost 147 accountants and gained only 56, and lost a total of 27 life scientists and related technicians.

However, 183 more teachers arrived than left.

The production field lost 1 759

supervisors, miners, artisans, labourers and people in associated groups in the same period, and gained only 468.

212 870 people visited Zimbabwe from January to October 1983, of which 190 018 were tourists. The remainder were here for purposes of business or education.

Most of the tourists came from South Africa, Botswana and

Swaziland (83 604), and Zambia (64 742). Other large numbers came from the UK (15 228) and Canada and the United States (9 964).

Visitors to Zimbabwe spent a total of \$22,65 million in this country, the most coming from the South Africans (\$5,02 million), the British (\$4,06 million), the Americans (\$3,23 million) and the Zambians (\$1,9 million).

## FORECASTS, RECOMMENDATIONS OF WHITSUN REPORT PUBLISHED

## Land Problem 'Intractable'

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

**SEVENTY** per cent of Zimbabweans currently earn their living from the land. Among these are residents of communal areas whose numbers are estimated to be between 4,4m and 4,7m, constituting approximately 72% of the rural population and occupying 42% of the land.

It is doubtful in the future whether there will be sufficient land in Zimbabwe for the present patterns of rural life to be sustained. One of the limiting factors is that, irrespective of the historic distribution of land along racial lines, regions suitable for intensive cropping constitute only 17% of the total land area of Zimbabwe and an even smaller proportion of land in communal farming areas.

It is generally agreed, the report states, that with the present infrastructure and technology the communal lands have a maximum carrying capacity of 325 000 families. Recent estimates, however, suggest that there are 700 000 to 800 000 families actually living in the communal farming areas. The inevitable result is population density far in excess of that necessary for the long-term viability of the land base.

It is currently estimated also that some 235 000 households in the communal areas now have a wage-earning member in the modern sector, and it is possible that these individuals might be resettled off the land. This would still leave at least 240 000 households to be resettled. Government plans, however, call for the resettlement of

162 000 households.

The dimension of the problem is alarming as the number of families in the communal lands is increasing each year by 40 000, while the estimated annual increase in the communal population is currently set at about 166 000.

The report states that the movement of the people from communal areas to new land acquired from the commercial agricultural sector is a short-term measure to relieve temporarily the enormous pressure of an already degraded land base.

It points out that the total amount of under-used commercial land is finite, while the population requiring resettlement and support from that land is increasing sharply.

The government has stated that "some 4,2m hectares, much of it in the more favourable natural regions are unutilised while nearly 3m ha are underutilised in the two sectors. The existence of such unutilised and underutilised land provides an opportunity for successful attainment of the objective of equality without sacrificing growth and the development of the sector".

However, on the basis of just over one person per hectare of arable land in the peasant agricultural sector as the maximum for ecological balance and output, all the unutilised and underutilised land will be under cultivation in a little over six years' time.

At the moment, the amount of arable land per settlement holding

is set at five ha, with an additional assignment of land for grazing purposes. The average individual settlement holding is, therefore, roughly 65 ha per family.

At this rate the resettlement of 170 000 families would require 10,9m ha. This represents an amount equal to 70% of all commercial farming land at the time the resettlement scheme was introduced, and 2,9m ha more than all the commercial land in natural regions 1 and 3.

Notwithstanding the non-availability of sufficient land, the report points out that the resettlement programmes are extremely lengthy and expensive processes involving supportive infrastructure and services, long-term planning and lengthy implementation — while the problem grows ever larger.

The report states that all available data indicates "the intractability of the problem and the continuing battle facing the government of how to parcel out finite land resources to a rapidly growing population."

One of the more poignant footnotes to this part of the Whitsun Foundation's report is that the population density is in many instances, exceeding the carrying capacity of the land, and children are losing their value as an economic asset and are becoming a liability. The children's labour becomes devalued in relation to what the land will produce and what they, as individuals, consume of the food and other family resources.

## Growth of Education Budget

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

**TOGETHER** with health and employment, Government's commendable policies and programmes for education have already been undermined, the Whitsun report states. These policies are likely to be overwhelmed by the nation's continued high fertility and annual population growth.

At present, the number of children at primary schools in Zimbabwe is estimated to be in excess of 2 million, and it is reasonable to assume, the report says, that 78% to 83% of all primary school age children now attend school.

The post-independence period has also witnessed a substantial increase in secondary school enrolment and the provision of secondary school facilities. The total secondary school enrolment, which was calculated at 74 966 in 1980, rose to 224 609 in 1982, an increase of 205%.

The increased provision of secondary school facilities, while commendable, often involves no more than the building of one or two classrooms in conjunction with a primary school to accommodate Form 1 and Form 2 students. Considerable government expenditure will, therefore, be necessary to provide adequate secondary school facilities for the rising numbers of pupils leaving primary school.

At the present time, it is estimated that about 12% to 13% of those who enter Grade 1 in primary school complete their initial education and attend secondary school. With larger numbers of school children and higher expectations, this percentage is likely to increase substantially.

The Government is already experiencing fiscal constraints, and although the Ministry of Education requested \$38m for "private" secondary school construction during 1982/83, it was allocated only \$9m. Re-settlement of families on commercial farming land is also stimulating demand for new primary and secondary schools in rural areas.

Total expenditure on education has already increased markedly since 1980, rising by 32% in 1981, by 40% from 1981 to 1982, and up another 26% in 1982-1983. The Ministry of Education has the

largest of all ministerial budgets, 80% of which is required merely for teachers' salaries.

The enormity of educational expenditure is illustrated by the approved operational budgets for primary and secondary education for the fiscal year 1982/83 of \$410m — although this was subsequently reduced to \$375m as the result of a Government budget review.

There is room for a small reduction of expenditure levels per student, for the World Bank has criticised the cost of financing education in Zimbabwe which, it says, are high for a country with a still modest secondary enrolment ratio and relatively limited output from higher education and agricultural and technical training institutions.

"This indicates higher than average recurrent costs. While the unit cost for primary education (US\$140) is in line with that of countries at similar income levels, the unit costs for secondary education (US\$640), teacher training (US\$2 600), higher education (US\$8 500), agricultural and technical training (US\$4 000 and US\$3 500 respectively), are similar to or exceed, those of OECD countries," the bank has stated.

The Whitsun report forecasts that the growth of the education budget will outstrip the economic growth rate of the country, and the recurrent costs will constitute a rapidly increasing percentage of GNP because of the high and continued rate of population growth. Projects, admittedly based upon incomplete data, indicate that financing education and training as presently conceived would absorb 9% of GNP and 27% of the national budget.

A bright spot in the Whitsun report observations of the educational scene was that because education is likely to expand faster than economic opportunities, the country was likely to have a surplus of educated and trained people. As the job market becomes saturated, employers will be able to raise the minimum standards required for various jobs.

The country may even face the possibility that it will become an exporter of educated, trained and skilled manpower, the report said.



## Population Policy Needed

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** needs a national policy to cope with its rapidly increasing population, which will double in the next 16 years, from 7 396 000 to 14 726 000.

This is one of the recommendations contained in a Whitsun project report, *Population and Development Problems in Zimbabwe*, which was published this week.

The population growth rate, officially 3,3% but believed to be greater, is one of the world's highest, and the report claims its effects are already inhibiting development programmes. In the future, without vigorous interventionist policies, much of the Government's plans for an improvement in the lives of the people of Zimbabwe will be unattainable.

If population growth is not reduced, the report claims, the Government will be unable to provide sufficient health care, education facilities, houses and jobs. Pressure on the land, which in many communal areas is already degraded due to over-population, will reduce the country's ability to feed its people.

The report calls for a bold policy to reduce the birth rate, including the encouragement of delayed marriages and unrestricted access to all methods of contraception, promotion of birth spacing at 18-month intervals (and later 24-month intervals) and nationwide health and family planning services. The effects of the growth rate in the population should also be a component of all Government developmental plans.

The Government is criticised for not including specific population growth policies in the Transitional National Development Plan. "Absent from the plan's health

section is any recognition of the relationship between health, fertility and population growth ... there is also no mention of the need to reduce fertility and population growth in other sections, including those on housing, education and community development".

The report estimates that Zimbabwe's current rate of population growth is 3%-4% per year. Officially, it is estimated at 3,3%. The increase is due, the report states, to a consistently high fertility, coupled with a steady decline in mortality.

The crude birth rate is 47,3%, nearly 2% higher than that of all Africa. Zimbabwe's total fertility rate is estimated to be between 6,7% and 8%. At the lower level it places Zimbabwe amongst the highest in the world, at the 8% level it is exceeded by only one country.

Environmental health programmes, improved nutrition and access to health care have reduced the mortality rate. This has declined from 22,1 per thousand in 1955 to 13,5 per thousand in 1981. As a consequence, the natural increase per thousand has increased to 33,7 while life expectancy at birth for both sexes is estimated as between 52 and 55 years.

The report points out that the country has a very young population, with just over 55% estimated to be under 15 years of age. This results in a ratio of one adult in the working age group (15-64) for each child under 15. In developing countries there are two to three working age adults to support each independent child.

The effects of the young population is highlighted by the observation that if every woman in

Zimbabwe were to limit the number of children she bears to two with immediate effect, the population would continue to increase well into the next century. This is because the numbers of young people already born and yet to enter their reproductive years, are disproportionately large.

The survey includes figures of low, medium and high variant projections for the future. The medium variant projection (used throughout in the *Gazette* survey of the report) is based on "moderate optimism in terms of Government policies and commitments, and a presumed considerable reduction in the fertility rate".

According to this projection Zimbabwe's population will be 14 726 000 in the year 2000, 19 962 000 in the year 2010 and 28 435 000 in the year 2025. On the high variant, the population in the year 2000 could be 15 392 000, rising to 35 376 000 in 2025.

The Whitsun report concludes that unless the Government's commendable social and economic development programmes can be redesigned to relate to a population policy focusing on the reduction of fertility and population growth, they must fall short of their objectives.

The report stated that "a clear and strong case has been made in the report for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive population policy for Zimbabwe". It suggests that when data for the 1982 National Census is available (this is expected shortly), the Whitsun report be used as a first step in the production of a definitive policy report.

More details on the Whitsun report on pages 2b and 3.

## Bold Policies Needed

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 2B

[Text]

**THE Zimbabwe government must adopt a comprehensive population policy, contained within a positive, interventionist framework and pursued with political and managerial vigour, efficiency and effectiveness.**

The Whitsun report recommends the creation of a Zimbabwe Population Family Planning Development Commission, with overall responsibility for planning and integrating population and family planning with other development programmes at national, regional and local levels.

The population policy should have three main objectives, the report recommends, the first being the reduction of the mortality and morbidity among infants, children and women in the reproductive age group.

The committee also recommends the establishment of a strongly-supported nationwide family planning information, education and service programme which will provide direct access to all modern contraceptive methods, including abortion, sterilisation and injectables.

The second objective of the policy should be to reduce the growth rate of the population, and to achieve this specific population growth targets should be announced. There should be economic incentives and disincentives to lower fertility, and a nationwide programme to promote birth-control, fertility regulation and modern contraception.

Among the strategies the report views as "minimally necessary" are:

- The promotion and encouragement of delayed marriages.
- Unhindered and unlimited access to all modern methods of contraception, to include male and female sterilisation, abortion, long-term injectables, and supplies of oral contraceptives without prescription.
- Distribution of contraceptives through commercial and non-

commercial outlets at highly subsidised prices.

- A nationwide programme of maternal and child health services.
- Incentives and disincentives to promote the small family norm; this would include agricultural loans at highly preferential rates, tax benefits, housing and educational benefits, maternity and child allowances.
- A campaign to create national public acceptance of a small family norm, with an initial goal of three children and a medium-term goal of two children, per family.
- The promotion of an increase in the birth interval of a minimum of 18 months and a preferential interval of 24 months.
- The expansion of family planning information and education.
- A nationwide effort through formal and informal education programmes to inform and educate adults and young people about the inter-relationship between population, the environment, health, nutrition, economic and social development and responsible parenthood.
- The improvement and strengthening of the political, social and economic status of women. This would include education to enable women to make their own informed decisions and determinations on birth intervals and contraception.

The Whitsun report warns if the population policy is introduced in a piecemeal fashion, in isolation from the broader issues of social and economic development, it is bound to be a futile effort. The population objectives must be clearly identified, worth attaining, and expressed in terms of unambiguous targets together with the aims and timing for their achievement.

"The government must publicly express its commitment to a full and positive interventionist

approach making use of the broad range of measures and options to attain results," the report comments.

Referring to a previous study document published in November, 1982, the Whitsun Foundation's latest project report states that most countries recognise that population and development are inextricably linked "despite this, few national leaders have had the courage to overcome traditional, religious and political difficulties and to proclaim a population policy which advances an optimum population size for the country concerned that will be compatible with available resources while enhancing the quality of life for people of all groups".

The Whitsun report states that the government's "Transitional national development plan" contains at least 20 separate references to the nation's high population growth. "It must be said, however, that nothing in the plan, or subsequent government documents or statements demonstrating the government's awareness of the negative consequences of continued unchecked population growth, has been translated into a comprehensive integrated population policy with the necessary attendant political support for full and effective programme implementation."

Even in the section of the plan devoted to health, recognition of the relationship between health, fertility and population growth is totally absent. The need to reduce fertility and lower the population growth rate is also absent from other sections, including those on housing, education and community development.

The government has not come to terms, the report comments, with the fundamental fact that the entire area of development policies and programmes is at risk precisely because of a continued high population growth and high fertility.

## Bleak Future for Workers

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

IT IS highly unlikely that Zimbabwe's economy or any economy, for that matter, can generate the necessary level of jobs commensurate with expected labour force growth in the immediate future, particularly with the existing backlog of unemployment. This is one of the depressing conclusions reached in the Whitsun Foundation report.

Even for the past 20 years, the high rate of population growth in the country has increased the labour pool far in excess of GNP growth and the capacity of the economy to provide jobs. The labour pool in Zimbabwe is growing by at least 110 000 each year and over the past 20 years has expanded by more than 3% on an annual basis.

A government report put the 1980 net growth in the labour pool at close to 80 000, but at the same time stated that only 27 000 found jobs and "an additional 50 000 people either became unemployed or joined the informal sector, the resettlement schemes or the large numbers of underemployed in the rural peasant sector."

Figures show that registered employment in all industrial sectors exceeded the official estimated annual population growth rate of 3,3% in only six of the 18 years from 1965 to 1982. During this period as a whole, there was a 40% increase in employment, while the population grew by 79%.

As stated elsewhere, about 70% of Zimbabwe's people currently earned their living from the land, but this resource is finite and in many cases, is already overpopulated. The modern agricultural sector accounts for less than one-third of all formal employment with numbers employed declining since 1970.

The government's economic strategy anticipates an average inflation rate of 15% and a real average rate of growth of 8,4% for the material production sector

between 1982 and 1985. Most observers would agree that the inflation rate is unrealistically low and the rate of growth unrealistically high.

Government, therefore, has an expectation of a 3,3% annual increase in new jobs, the largest increases coming from manufacturing (43 100) and construction (18 000). Transport, communications and distribution are expected to create 8 700 and 11 000 new jobs respectively, and additional employment in the material production sector will add 77 000 over the period 1982 — 1985. However, it is unlikely that these expectations will be met.

Between 1979 and 1981 there have been significant increases in employment in the non-material production sector, with an increase of 25 000 jobs in education representing an 80% rise in employment over the short period. Significant increases have also been recorded in public administration (73 700 in 1979 to 82 000 by the third quarter of 1982) and health (from 14 800 to 18 700 during the same period).

Government's target for the non-material sector, (mid-1982 to mid-1985) call for 3 100 new jobs in education and 13 000 in health annually. Public administration was expected to grow by 5,5% annually, while private domestic employment is expected to continue to decline. The additional cumulative employment in the non-material sector for the period is set at about 32 600.

In the three years up to September, 1982, non-agricultural employment increased about 19% (12 400 new jobs). When total wage employment is taken into account, however, more than half the new job gains in the non-agricultural sector are offset by substantial job losses in agriculture and to a lesser extent in private domestic service.

### \$57 000 JOBS

Employment increased by

57 000 jobs in the three-year period to June, 1982, while over the same period it is estimated that there were 300 000 new entrants to the labour market.

It is clear that for many years neither the modern agricultural and industrial sector nor the communal farming sector has been able to generate new jobs at a rate near to the annual increase in the labour pool.

The *Economist Quarterly Economic Review*, assuming a 1981 population of 7,6m and a population growth rate of 3,6m, estimated that Zimbabwe will require 60 000 new jobs annually in the short term, rising to 180 000 by the year 2000.

A UNDP study projects new labour market entrants at 75 000 per year for the period up to 1985, and states "the prospect of creating employment of this magnitude seems bleak".

A USAID survey projects labour pool growth at 125 000 during the Three-year Interim Plan, projected to 210 000 annually to 1995, 239 000 by the year 2000, and 370 000 by the year 2100 — if the population expands at its present rate.

For those who see the informal sector as a solution to the lack of jobs in the formal sector or rural peasant agricultural requirements, the report states that it is highly unlikely this sector would be able to provide employment and a living wage.

Some comfort may be taken from the observations that while there are serious shortages of well-trained and experienced personnel in many fields, this will probably not continue beyond the short term. Thereafter, the greatly expanded educational and technical training system, provided funds can be found for both capital and recurrent expenditure, will produce educated and trained personnel surplus to the nation's requirements.

## PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES REASONS FOR MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 13 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] QUESTION: What did the recent reshuffle hope to achieve?

ANSWER: The major reason is economic and financial. The Government has to play its part in reducing expenditure and so we will combine Ministries and that process will reduce numbers and therefore expenditure by way of wages and allowances.

QUESTION: In real terms the present even though there has been a combination of Ministries, the budgetary expenditure would remain more or less the same as the structure of the Ministries have remained intact.

ANSWER: The public service Commission will carry out the actual work and see who is made redundant and who is not in the combined Ministries.

QUESTION: Would this be a long-term process.

ANSWER: No. It is not. It has begun already. The PSC and myself have concluded this exercise with the permanent secretaries where the Ministries have been combined to decide who will be redundant and who will be reassigned. But, of course, redundancy does not necessarily mean one would lose his job. It could mean that they would be reassigned elsewhere. The rest of the exercise to whittle down numbers of civil servants from the deputy secretaries downwards will be completed by the PSC.

QUESTION: What were your constraints in making

the reshuffle?

ANSWER: We have to ensure that the main sectors and the essential services continue to be run efficiently and effectively. In considering the reshuffle of a Minister to another department, we have to ensure he has the proper orientation to carry out Government policy in the area where he is going to be placed.

QUESTION: To what extent are your personal feelings, as a man overshadowed by your position as a Prime Minister when it comes to reshuffling or dismissing Ministers who might be personal friends?

ANSWER: You can't run away from the feelings of sympathy.

But where the individual has performed badly I have no sympathy for him as a Minister although I may have sympathy with him as a man — an individual, but that sympathy should not be brought into the sphere of governmental activity.

QUESTION: Attaining this objectivity in the three to four years that you have been Prime Minister must have changed you to some extent?

ANSWER: Why? I am still the same character that I was four years ago, only that I was not experienced as a Prime Minister. We have had to learn along the way.

QUESTION: Is there a status difference between a

Minister and a Minister of State in the Prime Minister's or Deputy Prime Minister's Office?

ANSWER: No, I have not allowed that difference as in other countries. But here we have confined the position to the Offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister to raise the status of the Minister of State and to qualify him for Cabinet.

But Ministers of State being Deputies in the two offices have therefore not as full a responsibility as other Ministers because they are accountable to us on a day to day basis.

QUESTION: Why did you increase the numbers of Ministers of State in the Prime Minister's and Deputy Prime Minister's offices?

ANSWER: This obviates our having to constitute full Ministries. Another consideration of attaching the Ministries to our offices was the importance with which we regard them. I regard the Ministry of Industry as being a very important and crucial Ministry as it is responsible for regulating the activities of the manufacturing sector which produces essential goods and commodities.

QUESTION: Would this mean State takeover of some industries?

ANSWER: No. At present I am loath to take over existing industries as we have not yet acquired the experience to run them. — Own Corr.



## BRIEFS

LEGAL AID SERVICES--The attorney general, Comrade (Busiko Resiku) says because of the importance of legal aid in a democratic society such as Zimbabwe, the government plans to extend and improve this service soon. He was speaking in an interview with ZIANA in Harare yesterday. Comrade (Busiko Resiku) said the present [words indistinct] system, whereby the accused is represented by a government lawyer, is a way of ensuring that people who do not have the financial means to attain representation can be defended in court. He noted that the increase in the number of criminal cases is the main cause of delay in bringing remand prisoners to trial. Comrade (Busiko Resiku) said the shortage of qualified legal staff has in the past delayed the trial of some prisoners. However, he said, in some areas such as Bulawayo where a new high court judge has been engaged, the situation is now improving. [Text] [MB060911 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Feb 84]

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